SATURDAY NIGHT

NOW: A REAL DEFENCE

Preview of the Fall "Look"

AUGUST 22, 1950 VOL. 65, NO. 46

FASHION TIPS HER HAT: *Fall style review.*

10c

P.E.I.: Where Horse Racing Reigns

The Killing of a Prairie Myth

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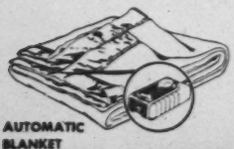

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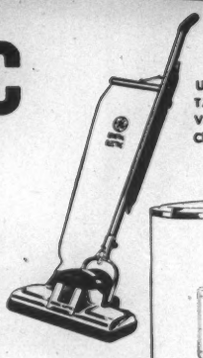

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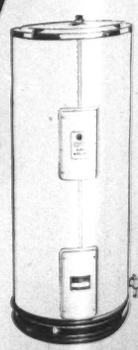

STORAGE TANK WATER HEATER

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 65, No. 46 Whole No. 2991

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: There's a large group of people in this country whose thinking is all topsy-turvy. When the rest of us are mopping the brow, complaining about the heat, wearing as little as the law allows, they're planning how we'll look when snow is on the ground. These busy and numerous people are part of clothing manufacture, one of Canada's leading industries. Manufacturers, cutters, designers, models, seamstresses, buyers from big and little stores, all are hard at work behind the scenes long before it's time for the rest of us to think about Fall clothes. It's hot work, too. The model who posed in the Piko hat for our cover picture was lucky . . . her low-necked dress was cool. Models who show off fur coats in July heat, trying to look as though it's a brisk November day, really have it rugged. For what's ahead in Fall fashions, see World of Women.—*Photo by Getz.*

Highlights: Canadians are cleaning their guns. Is the Government at last developing a practical defence plan? (Page 9) . . . In August hardly anything matters to Prince Edward Islanders but the trotting races (Page 10) . . . Western farmers are beginning to think the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is not such an ogre after all (Page 30).

Coming Up: Next week Edmond Chassé, *Le Canada* correspondent who cracked the Guay airplane bombing last September with the best newspaper story of the year, talks about the city he knows best—Quebec. It is unique in North America. . . . When top-flight war correspondent Ross Munro went to Korea this month, Canadian interest in the war jumped. Read why in "Battle's His Beat"—with a cover picture of Munro in the field . . . Take a glance at the Government's rearmament measures, with Associate Editor Michael Barkway . . . For parents of kindergarteners: "Your Child's First Day at School."

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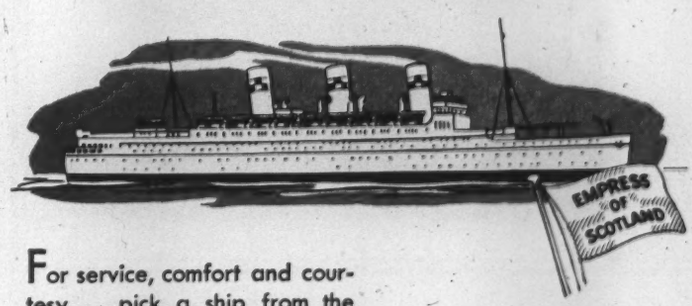

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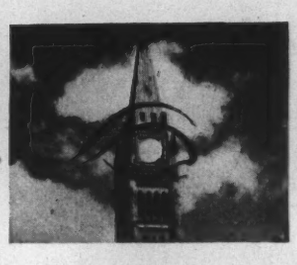

OTTAWA VIEW

NO DETAILED BLUEPRINT

CANADIANS who want a detailed blueprint showing exactly what the rearmament drive will mean to this country will go on being disappointed for some time. The Government does not want to face Parliament until it can give a much fuller picture than it can now; but it's doubtful how complete the plan will be even by the end of September.

The last month has shown the pattern of the Government's approach. First came the commitment of three destroyers: at the time they met the most urgent need. Next came the offer of transport aircraft (an urgent need of that time) and the announcement of a general defence speed-up. Finally came the decision to recruit another brigade-group for the Army. Three distinct bites at one fairly small cherry.

STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH

IT IS ARGUED in justification of this gradual approach that the Canadian contribution must always be small in relation to the total efforts of the Western Powers. The most useful form for our efforts can only be decided in concert with our allies. Diplomatic circles in Ottawa unreservedly praise the Government's decision—urged by SN consistently for the last month—to recruit a "special force" for *any* UN or Atlantic Treaty operation and not only for Korea. By the time the force is ready Korea may, or may not, be the most urgent need: that is a decision to be taken when the time comes.

As applied to the future, it is said that decisions of the Atlantic Treaty powers must largely determine our plans, particularly in the field of production. The Government was getting abreast of these only last week as **Dana Wilgress** reported in person on the meetings of the Atlantic Council Deputies.

The crisis has also revealed the highly practical attitude of **PM St. Laurent.** With his lawyer's training he wants to see each move in detail before he will make general promises.

NO ADVANTAGE

ONE of the drawbacks of this approach is that even if we "do our duty" we may appear to do it reluctantly and late. Most Canadians and all our allies would have been spared a lot of anxiety if the Government had announced the new Army brigade three weeks earlier. In the eyes of the world it was allowed to seem as though Canada was hanging back, while even smaller countries such as Australia did their part. Canadian ministers grew sick of being beaten with the Australian stick. They were relieved when it became clear, during the visit of Australian **PM Menzies,** that the Australian ground troops will be no greater, and probably ready no quicker, than the Canadian. The Australian Army force in Japan is less than one battalion, and under Australian law it cannot be sent to Korea unless each man volunteers. Nor can the new army conscripts be sent anywhere north of the equator.

ON THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT

THE meeting of the Joint U.S.-Canada Industrial Mobilization Committee (*Business Front,* Aug. 8) did not conduce to any change in the step-by-step approach. It prepared recommendations to both governments, submitting a scheme of industrial integration *"for implementation at the proper time."* No one apparently suggested on either side that *this* was the proper time.

GUNS AND INFLATION

BEING most careful not to put his feet into Canadian affairs, Australian PM Menzies did manage to give the Canadian Club an admirable account of the three-part problem facing both his Government and ours. PM St. Laurent, sitting beside him, nodded his head in frequent approval. Three things have got to be done all at the same time, said Menzies. They are to increase defence preparations, to continue the development of our resources (which is something more than merely keeping the butter we have), and to prevent inflation.

VITAL LINK WITH EUROPE

APPOINTMENT of S. D. Pierce as Canadian representative with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris confirms an *Ottawa View* item of July 18. From now on the OEEC will be planning for the post-1952 future when Marshall Aid has ceased to provide an artificial link in trans-Atlantic trade. It was felt to be vital that the planning should not be conducted in two watertight compartments.

FOR THE RECORD

WE DID Fisheries Minister Mayhew less than justice in last *Ottawa View.* We intended to report that whatever other ministers might do, Mr. Mayhew arrived in Vancouver at 9.30 one morning, and left again at 3.30 in the afternoon in order not to miss the Cabinet meetings on the Korean situation. By an unfortunate last-minute cut we left Mr. Mayhew in Vancouver. We present this apology the more eagerly because Mr. Mayhew has made no complaint against this palpable injustice.

CAPITAL COMMENT

New Headaches for Ottawa

THOSE cynical characters who call politics a racket and who say —and possibly believe—that the top Government posts are a sinecure, would soon change their minds if they had the responsibility of formulating and administering national policy this summer.

It becomes increasingly clear that June 24, 1950, ushered in a completely new era in international relations. Canada, along with the other western democracies, is compelled rapidly to remould or reorient practically all of its "peace-time" national policies, to fit in with the new world climate.

I do not want to set up easy excuses for inaction or delay from the top circles at Ottawa. But I think it is only fair to recognize that a whole flock of formidable new problems has swept in over the horizon in the past two months. There may be offsets and compensations. The only one I can think of at the moment is that the new problems have shoved a lot of old ones into discard.

Threat of deflation and unemployment, worry about the "shelf" of job-creating projects, concern about supporting collapsing agricultural prices: these are not causing any ministers or top civil servants loss of sleep nowadays, so far as I've heard. And what has happened to our U.S. dollar crisis?

Who'll Get Hurt?

But the new headaches will soon be worse than the old ones. On the economic front, the storm signals are already flying. In a "hot" war the authority of the National Government would not be questioned. In a "cold" or "lukewarm" war such as the present (which might become a chronic state of affairs) any federal constitution such as that of Canada or the U.S. will provide plenty of opportunities for ingenuity and frustration. Beyond a doubt, those citizens who are going to get hurt in the economic developments of the cold war are going to expect Ottawa to step in decisively and protect them. Also, there is little doubt that most of the things the public will want them to do are of doubtful constitutionality.

Perhaps as matters stand the provinces will be so anxious to escape detailed intervention and control of the economic life that they will get together with the National Government and cut the Gordian knot. Certainly there are opportunities scheduled for this fall to give them every chance.

But it cannot be forgotten that the courts threw out the Board of Commerce Act shortly after the First World War. Passed in 1919, it was expressly aimed at curtailing or ending the war-born hoarding and profiteering which was driving prices sky-high and seriously reducing the real wages of the masses of employees, pensioners and other fixed-income classes. Yet it was ruled *ultra vires*.

The wartime emergency powers of the present Government have been systematically liquidated since 1945 until there is only a vestige left. What will the courts say if the Government now announces that the emergency has not ended, that it has revived, that it is now much more serious, and that as a consequence sweeping measures of price and wage control are needed? That such invasion of property and civil rights would be needed to deal with hoarding, cold war profiteering and other anti-social activities?

Civil Defence

Passive or civil defence raises another knotty constitutional point. In peacetime the provision of such defences would seem to lie largely within the jurisdiction of municipalities and provinces—or at least to affect most intimately matters that normally would be dealt with by municipalities and provinces. But it is perfectly clear that if the world seems to be moving toward a shooting war between the Soviet Union and the western democracies, the National Government will have to coordinate and finance very extensively such measures.

The Korean affair also makes it necessary to overhaul completely the fiscal and budgetary forecasts given to the country as recently as Budget Day (March 28). We may conceivably get through the current fiscal year without the need of imposing new taxes. The heightened economic activity, combined with some increase in prices, incomes and profits may, as current figures suggest, provide enough unexpected surplus. This should take care of all the additional military spending the Government can make with advantage between now and next March 31. But a military or defence budget of a billion dollars, which is probably not far away, will demand much thought concerning new tax measures, and the re-examination of all Government spending in other fields, to look for possible savings.

The pressure and tempo of ministerial and official life will obviously rise sharply from now on.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Money at Work

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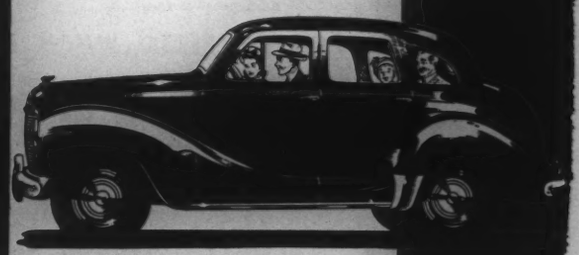

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Next Week—

QUEBEC: THE CITY BORN OF BATTLES

by Edmond Chassé

—the man who wrote the News Story of 1949, the Aircraft Bombing case.

YESTERDAY . . . milking was a slow and tiring task

TODAY . . . he milks 20 cows in 60 minutes

MILK builds a healthy nation

Canadians consumed 14½ billion pounds of milk in 1949 . . . an average of 430 quarts per person. Modern machines enabled farmers to produce it, in spite of help shortage.

It takes a lot of hard work to produce milk. Cows have to be milked twice a day, 7 days a week. For every cow in the herd, it is necessary to put up at least 1½ tons of hay, 3 tons of silage and a ton of grain for winter feeding, plus half a ton of straw for bedding.

In spite of wartime and post-war shortage of help, dairy farmers have continued to produce milk in abundance . . . with the aid of modern tractors and power-farming equipment. Tractor-powered machines multiply the amount of field work a man can do in a day. Modern milkers enable one man to milk as many cows in an hour as 3 men can milk by hand.

Milk builds healthy payrolls as well as healthy people. Farm income from the sale of 14½ billion pounds of milk in 1949 went out to buy millions of dollars worth of goods made by town and city workers.

EVERY CANADIAN BENEFITS WHEN FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

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BATTLE'S HIS BEAT

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LETTERS

Split a Page?

INTERESTING point in your U.K. Business about newsprint being in short supply over there and newspaper sizes being reduced from seven to six pages (SN, Aug. 1). I always thought newspapers had even numbers. Curious to know how the English used that seventh page before they dropped it.

Lethbridge, Alberta. JOHN TURNER

■ *On second thought, we don't see how they could turn out a seven-page issue either. However, three issues of six pages and three issues of eight pages during the week would give a seven-page average per issue: which is probably what we should have said.*

Figure is from F. K. Gardiner's remarks to the U.K. Institute of Journalists last June. "From July 2," he said, "we are to be reduced to the six-page basis against the seven-page standard ruling previously . . ."

Add a "Digger"

WHAT the dickens is the moustachioed gent with the maple-leafed stetson doing in cartoonist Chambers' "Strong Figures Emerge" Korean drawing (SN, July 18)?

Chambers must have had his nibs crossed when he decided to place

STRONG FIGURES EMERGE

Uncle Louis third in line to Uncle Samuel and Uncle JB. I suppose "Digger" Australia is hidden by the smoke of battle. Or could it be that artist Chambers doesn't know how to draw a slouch hat?

Montreal, Que. JACK ROWELL

Correct Award

YOUR cover subject for August 1 issue (Capt. J. V. Brock) won the DSC in World War II, not the DSO as stated in your explanatory paragraph.

Winnipeg, Man. J. J. HUNTER

No Proposal

AS A REGULAR reader of Willson Woodside's columns on *World Affairs* I was surprised to read in SN Aug. 8: "Much more plausible is the report that he [Stalin] has secretly proposed to New Delhi that he would support India as a sixth permanent member of the Security Council."

As the Information Officer of the Government of India, may I inform you authoritatively that the "plausible report" is completely untrue and that no message suggesting India's admission as a sixth member of the Security Council was ever received from Moscow.

S. D. KALELKAR,
Information Officer, Government of India Information Service.

Ottawa, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 46 Aug. 22, 1950

Our Duty Is Now Clear

THE rearmament effort announced in the Prime Minister's broadcast two weeks ago is by no means the final instalment of what will be required of Canada. As we listened to Mr. St. Laurent, it all seemed strangely familiar: indeed both his arguments and his conclusions had been stated in SATURDAY NIGHT weeks before. Nevertheless the announcement that the Government was at last recruiting a force for active overseas operations came as a very great relief. The weeks of waiting had not been easy. The Prime Minister's statement was also satisfactory in that it neither stated nor implied that this could be the end of Canada's effort.

In this issue Colonel Wallace Goforth puts forward his own suggestions about what more we should do, and his ideas are worth serious consideration. But for the moment the essential thing is to get the army's new brigade group filled out just as quickly as possible. There is nothing phony about this recruiting campaign. The Canadian Army Special Force is a fighting force and nothing else. It is Canada's first and "fightingest" attempt to show the masters of the Kremlin that aggression does not pay. The young men who join it are doing even more than defend their country; they are providing our only hope of avoiding another all-out war.

With the Special Force established, no doubt other duties will press in upon us. Their form and nature must be determined in consultation with our North Atlantic allies. We have no excuse for supposing that they will be light. But it would be criminal to allow undefined future duties to interfere with the clear, specific and immediate duty. Let's get the new brigade-group recruited, trained and ready as fast as possible. Other steps can, indeed must, follow.

Saskatchewan Politics

THE only official news about the prospects of a provincial election in Saskatchewan is that the CCF Government does not propose to hold a general election "soon." That statement, however, was made in June, and therefore bars an election soon after June but not necessarily soon after August. There are a number of reasons why Premier Douglas might think it wise to go to the country this autumn rather than later in the two years that remain to him.

The CCF handling of the issuance of oil and uranium concessions has excited a good deal of hostile comment. No actual scandals have yet been uncovered, but there have been cases of impossible conditions being attached to the rights of concession-holders after they had expended a large amount of money on exploration. The very extensive activity of former employees of the Government in the field of concession-seeking has also attracted unfavorable comment.

Criticism of Government policies is especially vigorous in Social Credit circles, which can point to the extremely successful handling of the oil situation by the Social Credit Government of Alberta. In the latter province there has been no difficulty in bringing about an enormous amount of private capital expenditure in exploration and development, and the successful results of this enterprise are bringing in a great deal of revenue, of a windfall character, which is being quite properly used for strictly capital purposes—reduction of debt or making of new capital expenditures. Mr. Douglas on the other hand has indicated that the highly unpopular sales tax, which he has for years been pledged to remove, can be dropped when oil revenue begins to arrive, thus indicating an intention to use such revenue for current purposes. If the revenue could be confidently expected to begin within the next year or so, Mr. Douglas would probably be wise to await it; development is not sufficiently far advanced to make this at all likely, and the longer Saskatchewan goes on paying sales taxes while Alberta revels in prosperity the more annoyed the people of Saskatchewan are likely to become. There has already been one desertion from the Government ranks in the Legislature, and other members are said to be getting nervous. It still seems possible that because of the importance of oil in the situation and the notable success of Social Credit in that field in Alberta, the Social Credit Party may be much more of a factor in the next Saskatchewan election than it has been in the past.

Welcome Appointments

MANY people may regret that Mr. St. Laurent has not made more extensive changes in his Cabinet. But the changes he has made can only be applauded. In promoting Mr. Milton Gregg and Mr. Hugues Lapointe he has recognized two men whom Canada is lucky to have in the Ministry.

If Milton Gregg has any experience in labor questions (apart from controlling the House of Commons staff when he was Sergeant-at-Arms) we don't know what it is. But we still think Mr. Gregg eminently suitable for the post. He is one of those people of quiet competence who command respect without striving for it. Unlike his predecessor, who always aroused and then overcame the parliamentary opposition, Mr. Gregg doesn't arouse it. He makes you feel that whether you like his decision or not he must certainly have good reasons for reaching it. We think that labor unions and employers alike will respect the new minister's judgment even when they don't like it. And we think they'd better; because it's likely to be both fair and balanced.

Of Lieut.-Col. Lapointe it is inevitable to say that he is the son of the man who meant so much to Mackenzie King and Canada in the early days of the war. Inevitable, but not enough. For this is one of the ablest of the younger men in the Government. Had he not been the son of his father, had he come from any other part of Canada, his abilities would have shone as brightly. Neither he nor Mr. Gregg—and let this also be

THAT'S A TWO-WAY STREET

said in their favor—seek the limelight. But both are men of judgment and integrity. Mr. St. Laurent's appointments are admirable—so far as they go.

Insurance That Isn't Needed

THE maximum wage or salary for inclusion in the unemployment insurance system of Canada was raised at the last session from $3,120 to $4,800. It is only two years since it was raised from $2,500 to $3,120, so that the increase from 1947 is 92 per cent.

It is absurd to suggest that this increase was necessitated by the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar; a wage of $2,500 three years ago, while it has obviously gone up a good deal in the interval, is not yet represented by a present-day wage of $4,800.

The object of the increase has not been merely to keep pace with a general rise of wages and prices; it has also been to strengthen the fund against a possible period of depression, by dragging into it a lot of people who were excluded from the original design, quite properly, because they are in no danger of unemployment and will always contribute and never draw out. Under the present arrangement a greatly increased number of such people is being taxed $28 a year, and their employers another $28, for an insurance of which they have very little need and from which many of them will never derive the slightest benefit.

Canadian Drinking Habits

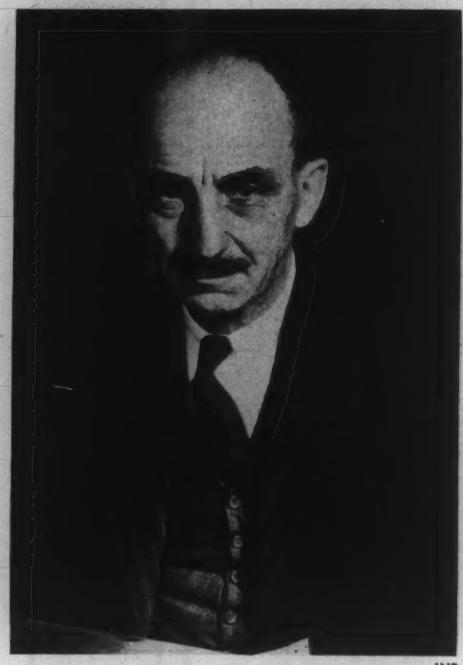
THE consumption of malt beverages in a country is influenced chiefly, not by the number of "outlets" as our Prohibitionist friends suppose, but by financial conditions and social habits. In both these respects Canadians have of late been drawing nearer to the Americans. In 1937, which was the first year in which the United States had really recovered both from the depression and from the shift of social habits in the Prohibition Era, American production of beer was nearly 23 times that of Canada. In 1947 it was 13 times, which is an eminently reasonable ratio in view of population.

But in addition to this beer, the people of the United States produced, and no doubt have drunk or will ultimately drink, 58 times as much domestic wine as Canadians. Their production of the two articles together was almost 15 times that of Canada. The fact that a larger proportion of the U.S. output was in wine is easily accounted for by their proximity to the tropics and ours to the Arctic circle.

Why Enter Parliament

WRITING in the *Winnipeg Free Press* Mr. Bruce Hutchison, one of our better thinkers, discusses the reasons why "we cannot attract better men into the Canadian Parliament." (There is no accent on the question of sex, and without knowing anything about Mr. Hutchison's views on feminism we feel pretty sure that in that expression he intends "men" to embrace women.) His idea is that the real reason for this failure is "that an able young man, quite rightly, does not see in Parliament a reasonable chance of an interesting life."

With all respect to Mr. Hutchison, that is absurd. He compares going into Parliament with going into many professions "which, by official figures, pay less than the salaries of parliamentarians." He thinks that young men go into these professions for an interesting life. We don't believe they do anything of the kind. Very few Canadians



—INP

TOUGHEST *Cabinet job now is Milton Gregg's.*

pick their occupation for the sake of an interesting life. Journalists, of course, are the outstanding exception. There is no reason for going into journalism except the valid one, that it is an interesting life, and the rather less valid one, that it may afford an opportunity to do the state some service. All the other customary considerations—money, social position, security, health, fame—can be ruled out as inapplicable.

The trouble with Parliament is that, unlike dentistry, the law, trade union leadership, bricklaying and beauty-parloring, it is not a career. You cannot be sure of continued employment (or unemployment insurance), increasing seniority, a pension scheme (except for those who are lucky enough to become Senators), or even an income sufficient to allow of adequate savings for one's old age. For most parliamentarians it is a dead-end occupation.

The whole concept of Parliament was developed in an age when there was an ample supply of people with substantial unearned incomes, nothing in particular to do, and a fairly strong conviction that they ought to do something for their country. The original Parliaments were entirely filled with people from this class; and except for an almost total inability to understand the problems of less fortunate classes, they made excellent Parliaments. That class is being rapidly abolished. It is difficult to get enough of them to fill the ten Lieutenant-Governorships. Parliamentarians now have to be paid like the workers in any other trade, and the difficulty is that they cannot be sure of continuing to be paid as long as they are willing to work at the parliamentary trade. At any election they are liable to be fired by their constituents, and they will then have to fall back on some other trade for which they must either acquire qualifications or, if they once had such qualifications, must revive them and get back into the line of advancement. Lawyers are almost the only trade whose practitioners can continue at work while they are in Parliament, and that is why such a lot of them are there.

There is a lot to be said for the pensioning of Members of Parliament, but of course we could not afford to pay a full pension to a man who just got himself elected a few months before a dissolution and then never managed, or perhaps never even tried, to get re-elected. A sound idea might be to assume that twenty years in Parliament is enough to establish a man's right to $5,000 a year for the rest of his life, and to credit him with one-twentieth of that amount for every year that he spends in the House of Commons. The pension should not in any case begin until he has reached fifty and has left the House of Commons. This would encourage young men to try to enter the House, since a man elected for the first time at forty would get only $2,500 if he retired at fifty, and would have to stay in the House until sixty in order to get the full $5,000.

The present system of Senate appointments partially fulfills this function for members of the ruling party; and if that system is going to be seriously altered we shall need something like a pension scheme to keep the quality of the House even up to its present level—which is much better than Mr. Hutchison thinks, and better possibly than the Canadian electorate deserves.

History of Winnipeg Strike

THE immense but belated service that university research is rendering to Canada's knowledge of itself is substantially added to by the volume of Prof. D. C. Masters on "The Winnipeg General Strike" (UT Press-Saunders, $3.50), the second volume of the Canadian Social Science Research Council's series on the background of Social Credit in Alberta. The Council, it will be noted, is wisely spreading the background rather wide. The strike occurred in May and June, 1919, and is therefore more than thirty years old. Allowing for a difference of scale it is no less interesting dramatically, and possibly even more interesting sociologically, than the Haymarket affair of Chicago, which has long been a landmark of history. But the United States has been self-conscious about its great social catastrophes for nearly three generations, and Canadians have only just begun.

There are still some lacunae in the narrative, although Professor Masters has gone through a vast mass of material. We should have liked more information on the relations between the strikers and the volunteer workers who to a very large extent and for several weeks replaced them in their jobs; they can hardly have been as completely peaceful as the lack of any reference to the subject would suggest. A little more information on the very real hardships of many of the Western workers would have been valuable; the cost of living had already risen to 168 and was still rising, and the idea of adjusting wages to follow it was firmly resisted by most employers, while the McAdoo Award, which Canada was obliged to follow, had shown what could be extorted by a

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Overlapping Reality

I CANNOT *keep in mind*
(The old man said)
The brand new movie palace,
For the field shows through instead.
I mislay the super market;
My memory is so weak
That hurrying through the big store
Goes the trout-suspected creek.
We tiled it underground
The year when I was mayor
And we raised the civic centre,
But the willows and elms stay there.
I forget my own motel
That I built upon the lawn
Where clear to sight, though silent,
Walks my heart's love who is gone.

RON EVERSON

powerful workers' organization. The right of collective bargaining, now so completely established, was still being firmly refused.

In almost every other respect the book is complete and admirable. It demolishes the old and regrettable superstition that the ideas involved in the strike were of American or continental European origin; they were almost entirely English and Scottish, and it was because the leaders were overwhelmingly of Old Country birth that Mr. Meighen hastily amended the Immigration Act to permit deportation of even Canadian citizens of other than Canadian birth without trial. (Very wisely the amendment was not used; even the arrest of these leaders, which took place at a time when the strike was pretty clearly doomed, was regarded by Editor Dafoe as extremely foolish.)

Mr. Meighen on the other hand was right in his view that "a general strike to succeed, or indeed to continue, must result in the usurpation of governmental authority on the part of those controlling the strike." The trouble was that the leaders did not realize this, and thought that they could remain within the law, or at least not disobey it sufficiently to get the community hostile. They did not realize the extent of the apprehension which had grown up in non-labor circles, and even in right-wing labor, as a result of the Russian Revolution; nor did they perceive that when they created a situation in which milkmen delivering milk to hospitals had to be protected with cards bearing the words "Permitted by Authority of Strike Committee" they were bound to be looked on as usurping governmental authority. Most of them had had few contacts in Canada except with labor, and a rather left-wing element of that.

Professor Masters seems to have found the origin of the title of the Canadian Socialist party, which Mr. McHenry in his history of it fails to give. It comes from an eloquent exposition of an early form of the One Big Union idea in Great Britain, made by H. M. Hyndman in 1887: "so that the workers may themselves take hold of the means of production, and organize a Cooperative Commonwealth for themselves and their children."

The Unique Roosevelt

ONE hundred and twenty-one books are listed as having been drawn upon for John Gunther's "Roosevelt in Retrospect" (it is a pity that no volume signed W. L. M. King could be among them), and yet far more material was obtained by ear than by eye. (The Canadian publisher is Musson, $4.) Nobody who had ever known F.D.R. failed on being consulted to make some contribution. He had an impact on everybody. The results ranged from the deepest adoration to the deepest hatred, but there were always results. Canadians, by the way, while they are no doubt less capable of extremes of feeling about their rulers, should not suppose that private slander against statesmen is entirely unknown in this country. We have heard persons, who clearly believed what they were saying, assert positively that friends of theirs had heard Mr. King say that he would never forgive the British Empire for what it did to his grandfather.

Perhaps the chief difference between Canadians and Americans is that no Canadians have ever lived, as the top American Republicans did from Cleveland to F.D.R., in a world that was exactly the way they wanted it, and hence no Canadians have ever expected that they could get the world back to that state if only it could be rid of one man. Mr. Gunther's book is as interesting about Roosevelt's enemies as about himself. We like the observation that the Republicans in the 'thirties were awaiting "the second coming of Capital." An eminent judge said that F.D.R. was "playing tiddly winks with the universe," a remark which has some validity if qualified with the admission that he was a good tiddly winks player.

Canadians will also do well to remember that F.D.R. had his own "no conscription" pledge to bind his hands. In Boston on November 30, 1940, he said: "I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again—your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars." The Japanese let him out on that as nobody could let out Mr. King except the plebiscite; after Pearl Harbor it was impossible to call it a "foreign" war.

The National Capital

THE world is getting to be too much divided into those who hate all planning and those who hate everything that isn't planned. There is a time for planning and there are things that should be planned; there is also a time for natural growth and things that should be left to natural growth. All planning involves the exercise of some authority, but authority in itself is not an evil, and is indeed a necessity.

There was quite a lot of town planning in the Middle Ages; there had to be, for every town had to be planned for defence. By the time the Industrial Revolution arrived that particular necessity had disappeared, and it never occurred to anybody that the great cities which that Revolution made possible needed planning for other reasons. That discovery is only now being made. Much disease and misery could have been avoided if it had been made earlier.

Government is itself an industry, and a rapidly growing one. A government city is an industrial city of a special type, and one that it is easy to plan for because the future of the industry is calculable, as the future of, let us say, the wholesale distributing industry (in any particular location) is not. The exhibit of the great plan for the systematic development of Ottawa, Hull and the Federal Capital area generally, which will be on view at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, is an admirable example of the application of intelligent principles to the control of land uses, when you know pretty well what uses will be required in the foreseeable future. It is our strong conviction that the following of these principles in the future development of the capital, far from costing the nation any money, will save it a great deal of actual cash expenditure within the lifetime of the present generation, while affording to future generations a national capital of which they can be wholly proud.

Of Passions

"There is no accounting for tastes."—Latin Proverb.

OH, PASSION'S *enjoyed by every man, but*
each in his separate fash,
And lucky it is for all concerned that each
has a different pash:
For some, no thrill can possibly match the
shooting of ducks or quail,
And then there are men whose brightest dreams
are centred in stoups of ale.
A man I knew lived for oyster stew, and he
cared not a hoot for pearls—
And then, of course, and I nearly forgot, there
are those who go for girls.
There are those, I suppose, who consider that
clothes are the meaningful things in life;
Then, too, there's a few (quite possibly you)
grow numb at a drum and fife;
A small per cent express their bent in scaling
impossible cliffs,
While others toss fits at discovering bits of
ceramics or ancient stiffs;
Some men have a yen for collecting bugs
(there's a very good book by Lutz),
But none of these ever appeal to me. My pas-
sion is salted nuts. J.E.P.

PASSING SHOW

UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown, especially if it isn't glued on.

Wonder if the *Franconia* ran aground because she was named after Franco.

The centipede, it appears, has really only 42 legs. Disgusting boastfulness!

The *Peterborough Examiner* says you can buy $5 worth of noise from a jukebox with a nickel. Rubbish; no noise is worth $5. Indeed in a place where there is a jukebox it is worth $5 to have no noise.

Anyhow it's nice to have Henry Wallace back in sane society again.

Poor old *Toronto Star*—scooped on a five-thousand-year-old meteorite!

Judging by the Help Wanted ads these are tough days for the young man with

AT ONCE!
DISHWASHER. Young, experienced, with testimonials. (Must have School of Dish-washing diploma.) Apply Box
DRIVER, exper.

little experience and the experienced man with little youth.

The intelligence test for admission to the army has been relaxed. Candidates no longer have to be unmarried.

Maybe when we have a sitting Parliament Canada won't look so much like a sitting duck.

The new Canadian army is designed to resist aggression anywhere, but all the same the Government would just love it if Stalin would only do a little aggressing in Quebec.

As near as we can understand it, the Korean war is being fought to ascertain who won the Chinese war.

The parish clock of Amersham, England, has been set going after being stopped for 37 years. It picked some awfully good years to skip.

The United Electrical Workers are united up to a point, but not to the point of unitedly cheering for the Great Stalin.

The trouble with these push-button wars is to find the button that turns the darned thing off.

Labor Minister Gregg, it is said, will play a key role in the railway strike situation. A key might be useful in a lockout too.

News that the *Globe and Mail's* pet meteorite is at least five thousand years old seems to dispose of all claims that the Russians invented meteorites.

Our idea of an interesting job is to be assigned to destroy Mr. King's diaries.

Lucy says a lot of women would never get divorced if they knew how hard it is to learn the rules of etiquette for divorcees.

A Phoenix Rising in Holland

Out of the Rubble and Ashes of the German Occupation Rises a New Revitalized and Confident Oosterberg

by Margaret and Robert Francis

IN THE COLD, sleety rain of a February day in 1945, a muddy limousine drove through what appeared to be a city dump. By the time the car had come to a stop on a bomb-pitted square, surrounded by the jagged, decayed teeth of shattered buildings, the space was crowded with people.

Like rabbits in a warren they had popped out of the holes in the rubble to stand singing and cheering as Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, with tears in her eyes, looked into the faces of the citizens of Oosterberg in Flemish Zeeland.

And this wasn't the town dump. It was the centre of what had once been a town of more than 3,000 inhabitants. Roman legions had erected their camp first on this spot and Hitler's Nazis, following their lead, chose the ancient town as their General Headquarters for the area. When the Canadian army in September, 1944, slogged their way from the North Sea towards the Scheldt, the German HQ was an objective that focussed concentrated shelling and air bombing on Oosterberg.

When the town was finally liberated, 920 Dutch men, women and children (nearly one-third of the population) were dead, and of those who remained, there were few not suffering from malnutrition and the effects of weeks of living in the dank fields and dugouts while the shelling had gone on. Of 180 shops and business buildings, all but ten were demolished; of 800 homes, 400 had been destroyed and the rest were almost uninhabitable.

Queen Wilhemina was not ashamed of the tears on her exhaustion-lined cheeks as she stood on the square a few months later to look at the ruins and hear the story of Oosterberg.

Not long ago, we who had been with her at the time, were once more in Oosterberg (*see cut below*). Many ruins were in the centre of the city. But to get to the square, we drove through streets of attractive workers' homes, functional in architecture, with their southern faces almost entirely of glass to catch every possible beam of sun during Holland's long, wet season.

In the old army hut which still serves as a town hall, Burgomeister K. Hoeksema talked about these houses which have been designed with large, airy central rooms, up-to-date bathrooms, compact kitchens and several small bedrooms to take care of the large Dutch families. Prefabricated of wood and brick, each home cost around $4,000 to build and rents for between $2.00 and $4.00 a week, depending on the family's income. More than 600 homes have already been built, and within five years, if all goes well, every Oosterberg family, including those grown up and married since the war, will have homes.

The young, dynamic burgomeister who presides over his hut *stadhuis* wearing black cutaway and striped trousers bent affectionately over a model of Oosterberg of the future.* To replace bombed buildings, he has functional modern architecture.

In Oosterberg narrow ancient streets obliterated by war, will be replaced by wide, curving boulevards. The town will centre on a park with the modern homes and schools so placed around it that children will not have to cross busy streets. Like a town planner's dream, there will be playing fields, community gathering places and a shopping centre.

With the burgomeister, we scrambled through the rubble that is still Oosterberg's heart, to look at the new church, a simple and beautiful Byzantine building that will blend with the modern architecture. Nearby is the new school, a light- and air-flooded building and the beginnings of a new, advanced hospital. The Oosterberg planners feel that homes should come before public buildings, so the town hall and community centres haven't been started yet, neither would the church have been except for donations from outside Holland.

But the new town is very much a reality in the burgomeister's mind. "Our town," he said, "was devastated first by the Romans, then by the Normans, then by the Spanish, before our last tragedy. Always before, like Troy, it rose from the rubble."

*The Gothic town of Middleburg on Walcheren Island, with an eye to the tourist trade, is being reconstructed in exact reproduction of the destroyed fifteenth and sixteenth century buildings.

THE WRITERS, *war correspondent and RCAF public-relations officer respectively, recently revisited the scene of their war-time activity.*

Blossoming Dust

The optimism of Hoeksema and the planning by him and his town council are typical of the driving spirit that speeds reconstruction in Holland today. In Belgium and France too, although their rebuilding programs haven't the Dutch thoroughness and haste, war-shattered homes and towns, slowly and painfully, are being reconstructed.

In Holland, the war completely destroyed or damaged more than 500,000 homes, 2,000 churches, 4,000 schools, 500 hospitals. Approximately 50,000 farms were damaged and 475,000 acres of rich farmland were flooded, a serious tragedy in a country where the density of the population is 723 persons per square mile. In a country cut into tiny pieces by canals and rivers, 524 highway bridges and 181 railway bridges were destroyed.

Of the ships that have always been a lifeline between agricultural Holland and the rest of the world, 3,000 were sunk, many of them as blocks in rivers, canals or harbors. Damage to more than 11,000 of the Rhine and river craft, totalling 2,700,000 tons crippled the country's internal transportation.

In 1945 a sick, weary and discouraged population faced these figures and wondered if their country would ever be orderly and prosperous again. Cynicism and pessimism still shackles reconstruction. Thousands of Netherlanders, encouraged by their government, have emigrated to countries with more land and wider opportunities, such as Canada. But the shadow of a new war is dark and foreboding in Holland. In spite of the gargantuan effort to revive the country's economy, most Dutch are very conscious that if Marshall aid were to end, they would be back in the hungry days of 1944.

By the end of 1949 more than 65,000 new homes had been built while 412,000 war damaged homes were practically rebuilt. By 1952 government reconstruction officials hope to be building 55,000 homes annually. (Canada, undamaged by war, with unlimited resources of building materials, expects to build 92,000 new homes in 1950.)

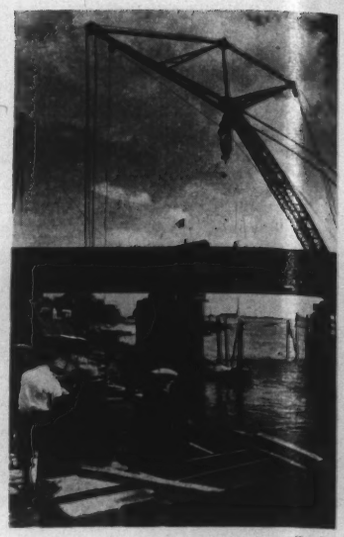
Indications are that the sea-flooded lands, such as Walcheren Island, will produce better than 60 per cent of their pre-war harvest this summer as the inhabitants rebuild the dykes and slowly, painfully pump the salt water from the fields. By 1952 farmers think their land will have returned to full productivity.

Speedy and efficient electric trains once more dash along railways while rivers, canals and harbors team with ocean-going ships and flat-bottomed river boats. As we travelled up the Rhine, from Rotterdam to Basle, Switzerland, the brown-brisk river was as traffic-crowded as a metropolitan artery in rush hour. Most of the boats flew the Dutch flag.

More than 8,000 of these inland craft have been replaced as well as 1,000 inland fishing craft, 180 sea-fishing craft, 119 coastal ships and 35 sea-going ships.

From facts and figures, from the roar of building in the bomb-blasted centre of Rotterdam, from the night-and-day activity of machine shops and foundries, which came to us all night as we crept up the Rhine, Holland has the spirit of a vast, flat boom town that even Dutch matter-of-factness and predisposition to pessimism can't dim.

■ *Reconstruction activity holds also in Belgium and France where rubble is slowly being cleared and the faces of the people are full of pride as they point out new buildings and talk of new planning schemes. A report on their progress by Mr. and Mrs. Francis will appear in a forthcoming issue.*



—Ken Bell

WARTIME *toll of Holland's rail and highway bridges was 705.*

DUTCH *reconstruction is so high-geared that within ten years every family, including the 40,000 youth who marry annually, will have a home of its own.*

—Ken Bell

Now: A Real Defence

Parliament Should Be Asked for Compulsory Service; Government Needs New Operational Plan

by Col. Wallace Goforth

(Second article.)

THE nations of the Commonwealth and of the Atlantic Pact are following the lead of the United States in stepping up their defence efforts. And it is none too soon. The time is past when we could hope to stop aggression by diplomatic manoeuvring. How does the Canadian effort stack up? Are we doing enough?

WALLACE GOFORTH

There is no mystery about the plans we had before Korea. And none of the Opposition parties in Parliament levelled any serious criticism at them—laggard as they were. Blame for our present weakness must be shared by the Opposition and the complacent public. But we certainly are weak!

The 1946 ceilings on our three regular Armed Services—51,000 officers and men—may conceivably have been justified during the "love-feast" atmosphere with our Soviet ally that followed the Yalta and San Francisco conferences. The 1946 pattern of Canada's defence forces, however, had become out-of-date and dangerously inadequate even before Walter Lippman coined his Cold War phrase in 1947.

Parallel with experience in the U.S., these Canadian 1946 ceilings on military manpower were adopted by the Government, and by Parliament, only after the original requirements of the three Services had been severely cut. What is not so generally known, is that the initial General Staff proposals called for a peacetime compulsory service system, as regards Canadian Army personnel.

The essential difference (perhaps it is a wise one for Canada) was that our active military leaders did not, and could not, convey their misgivings to the press and public opinion, as their opposite numbers have frequently done in Washington.

The 1944-45 service plans for the postwar period would have given Canada regular forces of some 80,000 in place of our present active strength of 46,000.

What would the difference of 34,000 have permitted? The maintenance of: two full naval flotillas, each built around a light cruiser and an aircraft carrier; one full combat division, and one armored brigade group; and at least two full combat air groups. In cutting off this surplus from the defence establishment, we cut away any real "force-in-being".

"Caretaking" Establishment

It is well to remember that our small existing regular forces are men of hand-picked quality. They perform an amazing number of essential tasks exceedingly well. For a country of 13½ million people, and with an area to defend greater than that of all Europe (including European Russia) the present number is no more than we need—it is possibly less than we need—merely to provide a "caretaking" establishment. That is, a sound training, administrative and staff nucleus for the forces actually required in the event of war.

For us to send, at a few days' notice, three destroyers and a squadron of North Star transport planes to Japan is no mean achievement, when one considers the severe manpower limitations under which our Canadian active forces are obliged to operate.

Canada's weakest point of all is in our first-line reserves. These nominally total 45,000, of which some 3,500 are for the Navy, and 3,100 for the RCAF. Unfortunately—and this applies more emphatically to the Canadian Army—the Reserves are now organized as a local defence militia. They are not true reserves in the practical military sense. They cannot be used to reinforce active units and formations except through voluntary retirement and re-enlistment by individuals. Long-established usage has accustomed our reserve unit commanders to think of mobilization only in terms of the "calling out to Active Service" of each command as a whole.

This explains why—to get a brigade ready for operations overseas—the Government is recruiting a new "Special Force." The reassembly of Parliament is obviously necessary. But what should the Government ask Parliament to do?

The first essential is a full restoration, to the executive, of powers delegated by Parliament under the War Measures Act in 1939. This means a wide extension of permissive action by Order-in-Council.

It is also essential to renew the National Resources Mobilization Act of 1940, with the 1942 amendment covering permissive enforcement of overseas service.

Since national unity is not only a desirable end in itself, but has a high military value, it is here suggested that our former compulsory service law be newly amended to provide for a clear exemption from overseas service—except as volunteers—for persons who were resident in Quebec Province, as of July 1, 1950. This would recognize two nearly forgotten facts, namely:

1. that voluntary enlistments from Quebec Province in World War II, on a per capita basis, were several times greater than in World War I (even if the 1917-18 conscripts are included in the latter figure);
2. that the 1942 referendum showed a heavy majority, in all provinces except Quebec, favoring compulsory overseas service. The vote in Quebec was about 70 per cent opposed to such service; yet their voluntary enlistments were satisfactory to the military authorities; and were a real credit to the citizens of Quebec.

This proposal is not exactly new. Britain has provided us with two precedents: the exemption of Ireland from compulsory military service in World War I; and similar exemption of Ulster in World War II.

During the period of limited emergency, it is probable that neither of the aforementioned emergency acts would need to be invoked by Order-in-Council. Past experience indicates that the permissive laws alone would provide a powerful stimulus to enlist-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

—CP

COMMANDER *of Canada's special force, Brig. J. M. (Rocky) Rockingham, DSO, of Vancouver, said last week "the latter part of their training could be done in Japan as a sort of orientation period."*

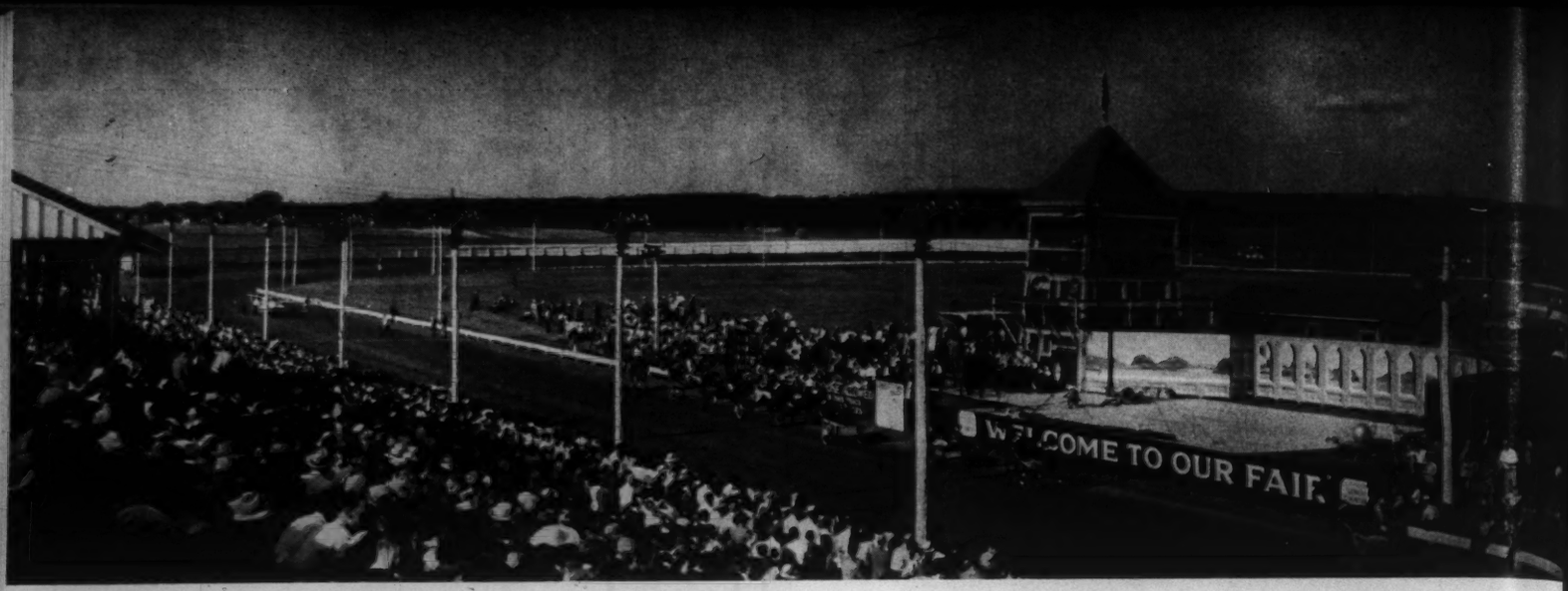
—CP

RICKSHAW PILOTS: *Men of North Star 426 squadron fly transport from Tacoma, Wash., to Japan. F/O N. E. Bohn (l.) Montreal, F/O D. H. Kuhn, Dartmouth, enjoy Tokyo stopover.*

FUTURE EMPHASIS: *As Canada's program develops, cooperation between U.S. and our Chiefs will be essential.* L. to r.: (seated) *Gen. J. Lawton, U.S. Army Chief of Staff; Lt. Gen. Charles Foulkes, Chief of Canadian Army General Staff;* (rear) *Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations; Vice Adm. H. T. W. Grant, Chief of Naval Staff, RCN; A/M W. A. Curtis, Chief of Air Staff, RCAF; Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Dep. Chief of Staff, U.S.A.F.*

—International

COL. GOFORTH *was Director of Staff Duties (Weapons) at Defence Headquarters during World War II.*



P.E.I.: Where Horse Racing Reigns

To Go to the Races Is as Natural as Eating and Sleeping In Our Smallest Province, the "Kentucky of Canada"

by Lyn Harrington

NOT ALL the thundering from local pulpits will make the Prince Edward Islanders change their minds about horses, and racing. And betting, if it comes to that. The Islanders' attachment to their half-dozen racetracks is too deep-rooted to be blasted in any half-hour address from the most popular pulpit in the province.

"Other places got their hockey or their baseball. Well, with us, horse-racing is our professional entertainment," they argue.

The slick Charlottetown Driving Park on the outskirts of the capital city has for several years featured night racing, where the horses pound it out every Saturday night on the red earth of the half-mile track. The racing begins toward the end of June, and carries on until the end of September. And it's a poor and chilly night when the attendance sags below 4,000. Sometimes it's downright cold "without you got lots of clothes on".

During Fair Week, better known as "Old Home Week", held Aug. 14 to Aug. 19*, crowds regularly run to 10-12,000 fans. To see the afternoon races at 2 p.m. you line up at the gates at about 11 a.m.

Admittedly it was cold the night I went, and the less than 3,000-crowd was considered a poor showing out of Charlottetown's 15,000 population. Determined spectators had brought their blankets and their plaid windbreakers to shut out the wind keening off Hillsborough Bay beyond. But excitement could be counted on to warm the blood, especially if you had a "coupla bucks" on a race. Cars of all descriptions were lined up in the fair grounds—sleek new cars agleam with chromium, battered old jalopies stained with Island dust and rust, trucks in from the farms, sedate family automobiles.

There were kids hanging around the queues in front of the ticket office. "Please, mister, I just need another nickel to get me in to the races!" The uplifted face of an eight-year-old managed to look pathetic. He got the nickel and—used the dodge on the next person who came along.

Excitement the Pay-off

All ages, except infants in arms, are there. But at 9.30 a stern voice comes over the loudspeaker, warning children under 14 to head for home. Little girls, their bare knees snugly tucked under a car robe, huddle closer to their parents. Unchaperoned small boys of 11 duck into the protective shadow of some bulky spectators to "get clear of the Mounties" who patrol outside the city. No one betrays them.

The carillonic bells ringing 8.30 from St. Paul's Church get the racing under way. It's all sulky-racing here, with pacers and trotters straining every muscle to get over the finish line first. After plenty of preliminary warming-up around the course, the contestants are announced over the loudspeaker, marshaled up before the grandstand by pretty Helen Jones, daughter of the Premier, who is herself a good judge of horseflesh.

The drivers, brilliant in their bi-colored silks, are known to practically every member of the crowd. Their exploits are common tabletalk in homes, and the main subject on the grandstand and amongst the men crowding the rail. The little tads sitting next to me knew each horse, and its antecedents, as well as its records and where it had raced. And there are some 300 stables ringing the tracks. Most are Island horses, but some come in from outside.

You forget the sound of the church bells, forget the lights winking across the Hillsborough Bridge, as the Starting Gate moves smoothly down the stretch and the horses cross the line in a bunch. There is brief cheering, which dies as excitement grows. Loudspeakers keep even the novice aware of who's where. The sulkies round the course once, twice, and crowd down the home stretch. No one can stay seated, whether or not there is money on the outcome. Pencils and score-cards jab the air.

A child screamed shrilly, "Come on, Louis!" But Louis is reluctant. He edges towards the inner rail, regardless of his driver's frantic tugs. Soon he's lost in the pack and the child's lips quiver with outraged loyalty. Cheers and excitement, groans and laughter, as the horses pass the rows of blazing lights and over the line. As they stand with heaving flanks but looking nonchalant as only a trotting horse can, fans loudly wait the results.

"I Dropped $1.40"

Photo finish! And the crowd mills while the photo is being developed, and sighs when the result is mounted on the scoreboard across the way. "Ah, well—I dropped $1.40 on that," says an Irish voice in the row behind. "Here, Jim, put this on No. 6 for me, will you?" And Jim rises to make his way down through the slow-moving crowd to place another $2 bet at the pari-mutuel wickets under the grandstand.

"Makes it more interesting if you've got a little on a race," they tell you. "We never figure on losing very much, but of course, you can't beat the horses!"

City merchants in Charlottetown figure that they lose a little money from the horse-racing because people admittedly want a few dollars free for betting. And the farm folks are apt to do their shopping in the nearest village, instead of making it last for a whole evening in Charlottetown. It means that after 8 o'clock on Saturday night, the farm crowds simply vanish out to the track. But the shopkeepers wouldn't want the races stopped. Soon as the last customer is out of the shop, they're off to the races themselves.

"A Little Flyer"

Actually the betting on Prince Edward Island tracks is on a very moderate scale. Most people on the Island, being neither rich nor poor, are cautious about where they put their dollars. But even waitresses and mechanics like to take "a little flyer" once in a while. But to most it's merely a social event, the spectator sport of the summer. If there were a tendency to get carried away with gambling—there's the County Home just across the road!

Already Prince Edward Island calls itself "the Kentucky of Canada", though the races are a model of decorum, except for a slight overdose of "likker" at times. But in view of the ever-increasing tourist trade, the owners plan to go on to greater glories. New stables are in the offing for this fall.

"And this here old grandstand is gonna be tore down, and the new one will cost $100,000," said my neighbor reverently. "The Government's helping with a grant, and we'll have it in a couple of years."

Far from being depressed by ministerial disapproval, staunch adherents of both church and racetrack, can discuss both in the same breath on the church steps. I heard it!

■ Tourists to PEI will find scores of attractions besides horse racing. Here are a few: the beautiful Hunter River Valley, the National Park, a visit to one of the many fox farms, golf on Green Gables Link, oysters from Malpeque Bay, bathing at Cavendish and Souris, and St. Dunstan's Basilica.

*"Old Home Week is just what its name implies to many Islanders. It is virtually a tradition to attend . . . four days and evenings of horse racing and vaudeville, and the fine exhibitions of livestock and handicrafts . . . ." PEI Travel Bureau. This year marks the Diamond Jubilee of Old Home Week.

Wizard at Figures

New President of Alberta University Combines Economics and Agriculture

by T. A. Mansell

—William Kensit

DEAN ANDREW STEWART

FRIENDS of Dean Andrew Stewart, the University of Alberta's new President, are not sure just what it proves but the fact remains: Dean Stewart can never remember the ages of his children. This isn't a very extraordinary failing admittedly; it can be shared by hundreds of the fondest fathers. But in this case it happens to be rather strange. Dean Stewart is, after all, an acknowledged wizard of mathematics.

This, however, is but one small charming flaw in a modest matter-of-fact man who at 46 becomes the head of a family of 3,500 students, all of them Alberta undergraduates. He takes this position after having been Dean of Business Affairs since 1949.

Dean Stewart has an outstanding record in the field of economics, research and public service. This record was achieved through several important assignments he has executed for the Provincial and Federal Governments.

Dean Stewart was one of the initial members of the National Council on nutrition which was organized in 1938 by the Dominion Department of Health. He also held the position of Executive Secretary to the Dominion Government's Alberta Reconstruction Council.

One of Dean Stewart's favorite topics has been that of rural electrification. He was a member of the Royal Commission which made a report to the government of the Province of Alberta in 1944. Another relationship with a Royal Commission came about in the winter of 1947-48 when Mr. Stewart acted as technical adviser to Mr. J. W. Judge, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, who was connected with the Commission on Provincial-Municipal Relations. In 1948-49 he served as a member of the Dinning Royal Commission appointed to report on Alberta's natural gas reserves.

But his activities have been by no means confined to government problems at the Provincial or Federal level. For instance, during this summer he was engaged by the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce to make a report on the 28 million dollar Detwiler proposed civic centre and his accurate sensitive report containing advice and recommendations was enthusiastically accepted by the city.

Trans-Atlantic Shuttle

Dean Stewart began life in Edinburgh, Scotland where he received his primary education. After his graduation from the East of Scotland College of Agriculture, he made his first visit to Canada on a trip that included Australia in its itinerary in 1924. Three years later, Mr. Stewart was back in Manitoba and had gone into farming. Shortly after that he re-entered college, this time the University of Manitoba, and received his degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1913. To this he added his Master's degree in economics in 1932.

There followed a short spell as a member of the teaching staff at Manitoba and then he returned to Scotland to become Farm Economist for Scotland's Department of Agriculture. Then in 1935 he received an invitation from the University of Alberta to join its faculty. Dean Stewart made the return trip across the Atlantic and he has stayed on this side and in the University of Alberta ever since. He first became professor of Agricultural Economics and subsequently head of the Department of Political Economy.

In 1931 he found time between appointments and crops to marry the former Jessica Boland of Moose Jaw, Sask. They now have six children, four boys and two girls, ranging in age from five to 16. And these are the ones whose ages present mathematical pinnacles that Dean Stewart finds difficult to scale. At a rough and rapid guess, he says, "Patrick must be about five, Janet somewhere around six (give or take a year). Sabine ought to be around eight, Billy pretty close to 11. Ian's approximately 15 and Robbin ought to be crowding 16 or thereabouts!"

But regardless of his vagaries on this score, Dean Stewart has no hesitation in his enthusiasm for his new post. He has no zealot's intention of turning the university upside down in the spirit of reform: "It's in pretty good shape right now." And this state of affairs, he says, is one for which Dr. Robert Newton, retiring President, is responsible. Under his ten-year tenure, the University has developed the high standards that characterize it.

T. A. MANSELL, a member of the editorial staff of the Edmonton Journal, is SN's National Round-Up correspondent for Alberta.

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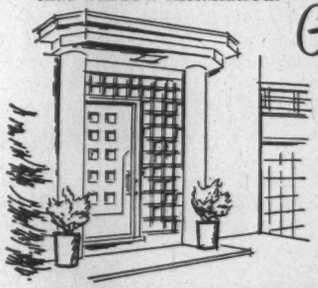

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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

THE BIG HOLE

THE DISCOVERY of a giant crater in far-northern Ungava Peninsula took front-page precedent in Toronto newspapers this week and from there spread to papers across the nation. A *Globe and Mail* party travelled north in the newspaper's plane to investigate the phenomenon at close range. Dr. V. Ben Meen of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; Fred Chubb, prospector from Whitby, Ont.; Robert Hermes, photographer-naturalist from Buffalo, NY; Ken McTaggart, *G and M* reporter, and the plane's crew returned with their findings, from each according to his interest.

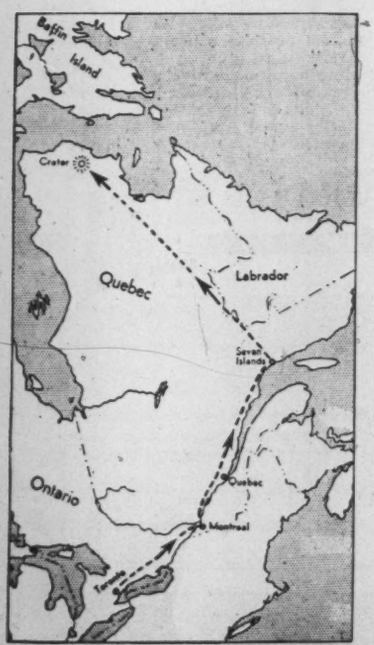
Scientific data gathered by Dr. Meen shows: that the crater is probably the result of the impact of a meteorite which occurred 3,000 to 5,000 years ago; that it measures just short of three miles in diameter; that the highest point on the crater's rim is 500 feet above the surrounding plain; that the circular, partially ice-covered lake within the crater is over two miles in diameter; that the perimeter of the crater is seven miles. The next largest of the world's craters is El Diablo in Arizona, which measures ¾ mile in diameter and 550 feet from the rim to the lowest point in the hole.

So far the scientists have been cautious. It has not been conclusively proved that the crater was created by a meteorite. Further data must prove that it is not volcanic in origin. If, however, it is proved that the cause was meteoric, there will be disappointments to prospectors hoping that the usual diamond deposits found around volcanic craters would exist. Dominion scientists will not commit themselves on the possibilities of an expedition for further investigation. But the discovery, they say, may contribute to the study of the earth's origin: this is the first time a meteorite has hit solid rock, if this proves to be the crater's cause.

Cold water was thrown on the *Globe and Mail's* "scoop" by its raucous-voiced rival the Toronto *Daily Star*. "Discovery?" the *Star* humphed. "Interested authorities in Ottawa do not accept the claim to discovery of the Ungava crater put forward . . . on behalf of a Toronto group."

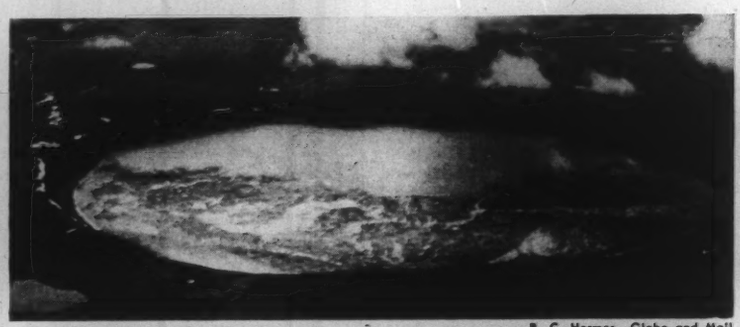
The *Star* then proceeded to point out: that it was sighted and photographed not later than 1942 by U.S. airmen on coastal patrol; that the crater had appeared on standard U.S. and Canadian aeronautical maps for a number of years; that it is shown on a map issued in 1946 by the hydrographic service of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Undampened, however, the *Globe and Mail* continues its discussion and speculation on the crater's origin. Meanwhile, once the scientific curiosity had been satisfied, Mr. and Mrs. Canadian wonder what can be done with a hole three miles in diameter.



—Globe and Mail

FLIGHT PATH *to Crater.*



—R. C. Hermes—Globe and Mail

MOST INTERESTING *journalistic, if not scientific, feat of last week was the "discovery" of the world's largest meteoritic crater in northern Ungava. The expedition flew in the* Globe and Mail *plane and was good for many columns in that paper and its evening sister* The Telegram; *only the* Toronto Daily Star *was unhappy. Unmoved, too, was RCAF; its maps had shown the crater since 1946.*

LET THERE BE LIGHT

SCHOLARSHIP in Canada was the main concern of the late Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King in bequeathing his estate. Tentatively valued at $750,000, the greatest share will go into a scholarship scheme.

The University of Toronto is to receive $15,000 to found the John King scholarship (in memory of his father), the interest on which will provide an annual scholarship for proficiency in English literature or constitutional history.

For a series of travelling scholarships for postgraduate study of international relations or industrial relations in the U.S. or U.K., Mr. King has bequeathed the $100,000 presented to him by the late John D. Rockefeller for personal use on his retirement.

After personal bequests have been subtracted, the remainder of the estate will go into further scholarship schemes. His Ottawa Laurier House, has been bequeathed in trust to the Dominion Government with the desire "that it be given immediate association with the public archives of Canada." With this goes a trust fund of $225,000 for maintenance.

Kingsmere, Mr. King's 500-acre Gatineau Hills summer estate, goes to the Government "as a public park for the use of the people of Canada."

British Columbia:

FORCE'S END

CANADA'S oldest police force has ceased to exist. The BC Police, created in 1858, when Vancouver Island was a crown colony, was taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in a deal designed to save money for BC. Only Ontario and Quebec now have their own provincial forces.

The force, with a reputation on the same level as the RCMP, has policed the rural areas and many of the province's smaller urban centres. Bulk of the men (personnel total 520) are being taken into the RCMP, some of the "top brass" will be shoved out.

BC Police was formed in the days of the Fraser River gold rush. At first it was suggested that enlistments come from the Irish constabulary but locally-minded BC stopped that and the men were enlisted within the province.

BC will pay about $770,000 a year for RCMP policing.

First RCMP head in BC will be Col. T. S. Belcher, who has been head of the force in Alberta.

ARP

VANCOUVER city council dug into its World War II air raid precaution fund, found $11,000 left, and voted to spend it for civil defence.

Fresh from a Seattle meeting which discussed atomic-bomb defences and mop-up procedure, officials decided as a start they would spend the $11,000 "to put civil defence planning on an operating basis." It looks as if Air Vice Marshal A. V. Heekes, ex-RCAF, will get the job of defence co-ordinator.

Alberta:

NO HURRY

THIS WEEK, the prospect of exporting natural gas from Alberta to the north-western United States and British Columbia seemed as remote as ever. Some observers had expected that recent announcements by Texan interests that they would seek authority to pipe gas from Texas to Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, would compel the Alberta Government to give speedy authority for Alberta gas to be exported to the same markets.

But they were wrong. Premier E. C. Manning was quoted in reports from Seattle as having told a group of businessmen that authorization for the export of Alberta gas would not be long in coming. But next day, back in Canada, the Premier denied ever having said any such thing. No decision would be taken, he added, until the provincial Conservation Board had finished its inquiries into the size of estimated gas reserves; and that could not be until "some time next year."

This made it at least possible that the Texan interests would get to the market first, thereby freezing Alberta gas permanently out of the Pacific North West. "Next year," growled the *Calgary Herald*, "may be too late."

"Two years, one year, even three months ago, Alberta could have had the Pacific North West market for the taking. Instead of that, we have been treated to a display of agonized official indecision . . . It will be nobody's fault but the Provincial Government's if the final result is to have the market snatched from under our noses."

Meanwhile, Premier Manning and his cabinet were standing pat. The Conservation Board would not resume its adjourned hearings until fall.

CABINET SHUFFLE: *Veterans Minister Gregg (r.) who has been appointed Labor Minister on the verge of a threatened railway strike is shown with his successor, Solicitor-General Hugues Lapointe. Mr. Lapointe was formerly parliamentary assistant to the Defence Minister.*

New Brunswick:

BIG FAMILY

LABOR DAY week at Moncton will be the LeBlanc family's old-home week. And what a family it is. When Daniel LeBlanc arrived from France at Port Royal—now Annapolis Royal, NS—he could hardly have imagined that today, three centuries afterward, there would be in North America between 50,000 and 100,000 people tracing back their descent to him.

A little over a century after Daniel LeBlanc set foot on this continent, the expulsion of the Acadians took place.

Among the 418 persons shipped away were 62 LeBlancs. But some evidently escaped the British soldiers' search, and others later returned from the southern United States; now there are a great many LeBlancs in New Brunswick. In Moncton, for instance, the 'phone book lists 216 LeBlancs, only 62 Smiths, 37 Browns.

The Maritime Provinces' LeBlancs have maintained contact down through the centuries with their relatives in Louisiana, and of recent years there has been an increasing exchange of cultural literature and personal visits between the two Atlantic coast areas.

When the LeBlancs gather in Moncton on Sept. 4 for pontifical mass in the Assumption Cathedral, the assemblage will include three Canadian Roman Catholic bishops named LeBlanc. One of the American visitors will be Senator Dudley LeBlanc of Louisiana. There will also be a number of descendants of LeBlancs who Anglicized their name to White; the late Mr. Justice Douglas White of the U.S. Supreme Court was one of these.

The next day the tercentenary family convention will move to Grand Pré, where a tablet in memory of the 62 expelled LeBlancs will be unveiled. It is planned to have present at least one descendant of each of the 62.

Saskatchewan:

EASY PASSAGE

FREIGHTERS came into Churchill on Hudson's Bay this year quite a bit earlier than usual and reported some difficulty with ice fields.

They were all taking out grain cargoes and Captain M. Frane of the Mont Sandra, making his first trip to the Bay, commented that he had come through the ice fields in two and a half hours and preferred the Churchill trip to the St. Lawrence where a month ago he had hit five days of fog.

He said there was 500 miles of pilotage on the St. Lawrence as against a few miles at Churchill.

—CP

UP FROM "DOWN UNDER": *Prime Minister Menzies of Australia (centre) as he arrived at Ottawa for a three-day official visit. To greet him were F. M. Ford, Australian High Commissioner to Canada (l.), and Trade Minister Howe.*

Ontario:

LEADER?

SO FAR as Ottawa and leading Liberals were concerned, apparently the die was cast.

It had been agreed, according to good reports, that the next leader of the provincial Liberal party should be A. St. Clair Gordon, Wallaceburg industrialist.

A former member of the Legislature under Mitchell Hepburn, by reputation the best Liquor Controller the province ever had, and a very successful business man, 53-year-old Bill Gordon looked by far the best man available to succeed Farquhar Oliver at this fall's convention.

The only catch lay with Mr. Gordon himself. Lieutenants from Hon. C. D. Howe and other political strategists in Ottawa had assured him of full support. Business representatives also had made it clear that they would back him.

But the somewhat retiring Mr. Gordon, who hadn't been active in politics since 1945, wasn't sure he wanted to go back.

Quebec:

VERDICT TO COME

THE evidence is completed and opposing counsel have had their say in the "police conspiracy" trial which had been going on for four weeks in Montreal (SN, Aug. 8).

Last week, sitting in the stately room of the Court of King's Bench, Chief Judge Edouard Archambault congratulated the lawyers for their splendid efforts.

"The case," he said, "will take much study, but I hope to have a verdict by September 5."

With that he withdrew to his chambers.

The accused, Lt.-Det. Marcel Patenaude, Sgt.-Det. Gaston Archambault and ex-Det. Paul Hervieux, all of the Provincial Police, are meanwhile out on bail.

The charge against them: that they plotted armed robberies and that they induced Charles-Emile Poliquin to rob a bank, a crime to which he pleaded guilty in a different court two weeks ago.

—CP

OPENS SHIPPING SEASON: *Stevedores at Churchill, Man., are shown unloading part of the cargo of the British freighter* Tricape, *first overseas ship to enter the Hudson Bay port this season. The* Tricape *docked a week earlier than any ship in previous years, but had some trouble with ice. In the inset is the ship's master, Captain G. Norman Stark, a Canadian who now sails under the British flag. Cargo included 132 cars and 800 tons of cement. The ship will load wheat.*

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENT

George Frederick Loughlin, 35, ARCM, FRCO, D.Mus., until recently Director of Music at Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire, Eng., is now Professor of Music at the University of Toronto.

DEATHS

Loftus E. Dancey, KC, 90, probably the oldest practicing lawyer in Canada; in Goderich, Ont., suddenly of pneumonia following a broken hip.

Capt. Coulson N. Mitchell, 96, who served with the Winnipeg Battalion, the Little Black Devils, in the Riel Rebellion; in Vancouver.

Dr. William A. F. Hepburn, 59, well-known Scottish educationist who will be remembered in Canada for the 1937 Hepburn Report on Quebec Protestant Education; in Glasgow.

Dr. A. J. ("Happy Jack") MacLachlan, 68, Registrar for 16 years of the BC College of Physicians and Surgeons until his retirement six months ago; in Vancouver.

Dr. W. W. Swanson, well-known Canadian economist; at Saskatoon.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPE BUCKLES DOWN

Western Assembly Tackles Defence Tasks As Realistic Views Now Prevail

TEN minutes by tram from the centre of Strasbourg there stands, new and gleaming white, the House of Europe. Here, last week, the European Assembly met for the second time.

It heard, among other vital matters, a smiling Winston Churchill proposed as War Minister for the forces of Western Europe; it heard as well bitter denunciation of the lack of positive action on the part of the Council of Ministers and direct proposals for the employment of German troops by the West. Against the menace of Russia in Europe, the Assembly felt, time was rapidly running out.

In a way this shining white House of Europe, writes Susan Strange for SN and the London *Observer*, expresses very well the atmosphere of the Council of Europe. Instead of being built from the top level downwards, it has sprouted and pushed itself upward from the ground, growing and establishing itself almost of its own volition. Reports Susan Strange:

Whatever the doubts of some of the Ministers and delegates, particularly from Britain, about the Council of Europe's chance of survival, one can feel in Strasbourg that they are in a minority and that most of the people who gathered here, are still out, as they were last year, to make the Assembly into something more real and powerful than a mere talking-shop.

One thing, of course, that put the cautious British and their Scandinavian allies in still more of a minority was the arrival here for the first time of 18 representatives of Western Germany. Already, one of the main subjects of conversation has been the inevitable forthcoming debate on the Schuman Plan to pool Europe's coal and steel under an independent high authority.

Tricky Question

The Assembly's Economic Committee, too, has put itself on record in favor of the Assembly as the body to whom this high authority should be ultimately responsible. This is a tricky question, since the six nations who have been discussing the Schuman Plan in Paris may not want to share the control with representatives of Britain and Scandinavia (or, for that matter, Greece, Turkey and Iceland) who have so far shown no interest in it.

The main topic, however, was something which the General Affairs (or Political) Committee has described as "political problems connected with the security of Europe".

Mindful of the Statute of the Council of Europe, which forbids discussion of "matters relating to defence", the Committee has drawn a hard line of distinction between the technical side of defence which is the concern, they say, of the Atlantic Pact Organization, and its foreign policy side, which, they say, the Assembly must debate. How exactly this distinction is to be kept to in practice no-one is yet clear. But evidently the Assembly is itself anxious not to be left out in the cold.

In Strasbourg, it is said, people rarely discuss the Korean war. Either it is too far away—or the Russians (120 miles away)—are too near for discussion to be much use. But elsewhere in the capitals of Europe rearmament and the defence of Europe are the issues of the hour. Consequently it will be hard for members of Parliaments who at home have been talking about little else to come here and suddenly drop all that and solemnly debate—as the British Foreign Office, for one, would probably like them to —questions of social security, cultural cooperation and the like.

Not only this, but the Assembly in its first brief year of existence has already shown how impatiently it has chafed under the restrictions of the Statute and under the close reins of the Committee of Ministers. Last year, it picked first on the Ministers' legal right to control its agenda. The Ministers have now waived that right.

—OFNS

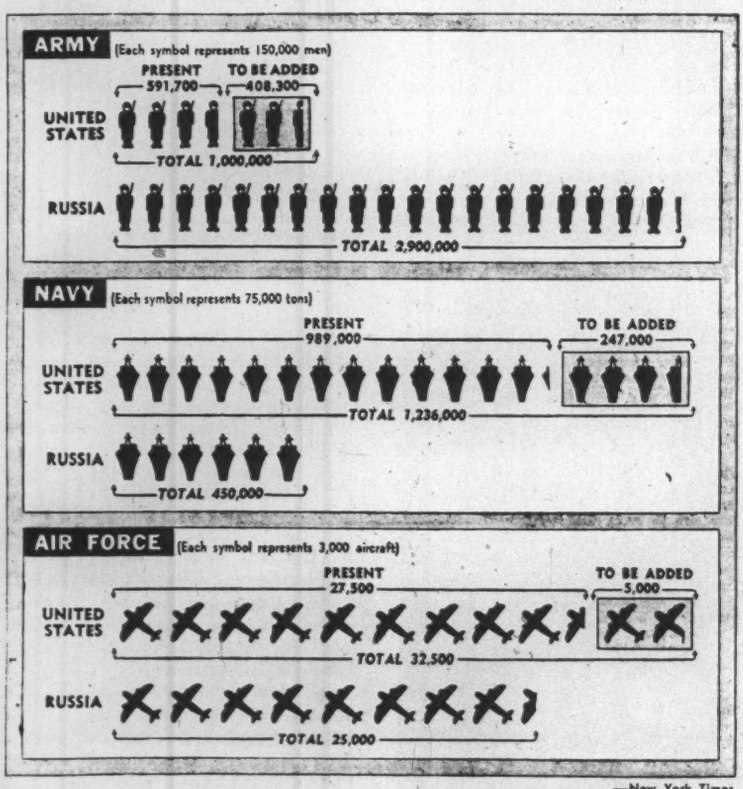
AGGRESSION BY PROXY: *Korea is the first case of Russian aggression by proxy—that is, aggression by the Russian-armed and Russian-trained forces of a Russian satellite, which aims at extending Russia's sphere of power, but does not involve Russia legally and diplomatically. Similar actions, indicated in this map by arrows, are possible in Europe and Asia. In neither area is it certain that existing local defence of the free nations is adequate to meet even this danger.*

THE GERMAN "FRONT"

MEANWHILE, from Frankfurt, John Bartlett reports that the battle lines are being drawn in Germany for a climactic struggle in the cold war. The first skirmishes, in fact, have already happened. Here are some highlights:

1. In the wake of the Socialist Unity Party rally in Berlin, the Communist leaders of the East Zone Government announced a campaign to seize all of Germany through the medium of a so-called National Front which would carry on "resistance" against the Western occupiers.
2. The immunity of the West German Communist leader, Max Reimann, was lifted by the Federal *Bundestag* (Parliament) to pave the way for his indictment and possible imprisonment.
3. The West German Communists, acting on instructions from the East Zone leadership (these instructions were seized by Western intelligence agents), sought to carry out a mass placarding of Western Germany with anti-American posters with the slogan, "AMI, go home." ("AMI" is the German slang term for America.) This was prevented by quick action by the West German police and the Western Allied authorities and several Communists were arrested and jailed.
4. The American and French authorities issued formal warnings to the West German Communist leaders that they were being closely watched for any illegal or subversive moves.
5. The Eastern Communists are sending hundreds, possibly thousands, of agents into Western Germany to spread rumors of Allied withdrawal and to stress the Korean victories as a sign that the Communists are powerful enough to do the same in Germany.
6. The American authorities are studying proposals aimed at the outlawing of the Communist Party in Western Germany.
7. The Eastern Communists are preparing plans for a National Front congress intended to formalize a Communist decision that the Western Allied position in Germany is no longer legal.
8. The West German State Ministers of the Interior are organizing a common program to combat Communist tactics in Western Germany in the wake of still-secret plans already agreed between the German and Allied authorities.

These events are restricted to cold war tactics and are entirely divorced from the obvious preparations on both sides of the Elbe River against the



—New York Times

A COMPARISON OF U.S. AND RUSSIAN MILITARY STRENGTH
(For production comparisons, see chart, P. 36.)

THE FREE *countries of Europe and Asia look to the United States for military support in the event of Soviet aggression. The chart above shows how American armed strength compares with that of Russia. The Air Force figures include Navy planes as well. The figure on U.S. Navy tonnage "to be added" represents an estimate based on the ships which are currently being taken out of "mothballs."*

possibility of military operations. On the Communist side, the military arrangements have been well known. Now, in addition to the previously-formed People's Police as an adjunct of any troop operations of the Russian or satellite armies, the East German Communist Government is actively recruiting on both sides of the zonal boundary for new sea units, as well as calling on former Nazis and professional soldiers to join those para - military formations already created.

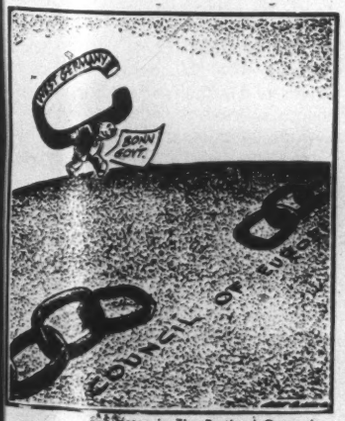
KOREA AND ITALY

THE exasperation of world conflict through the Korean affairs has sharply aggravated the problems facing Alcide de Gasperi, whose continuous premiership since 1945 is already—save for that of Mussolini—the longest, and probably the most tempestuous, in Italian history.

The world crisis has forced de Gasperi to sound the note of appeal for national unity in the most difficult conceivable key, that of solidarity with the "Western Allies" who to the traditional nationalist wing in Italy still appear primarily as the recent inflictors of unconditional surrender, while to the opposite extremists, electorally a good third of the country, they appear as the predestined enemies of the Marxist super-fatherland. The response has been lukewarm among de Gasperi's supporters, and of course angry on the side of the Opposition.

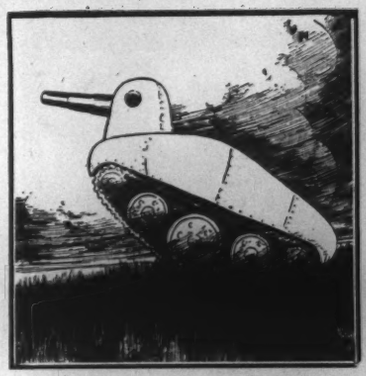
The great purpose of de Gasperi in these five years has been to create if not national unity, at all events a solid central support for a middle of the road economic policy.

Given a period of peaceful relations with the outside world, writes Cecil Sprigge from Rome, it could reasonably be hoped that the "Western" outlook upon human purposes, represented by the devout but unfanatical Catholic de Gasperi in partnership with "secular" moderates like the Social Democrat Saragat or like the President of the Republic Einaudi, might build up a new tradition of loyalty to the parliamentary State. If, however, Italy is spurred into active participation in the strategy of the struggle between East and West, as a condition of receiving indispensable economic aid, then the business of holding the State together in its present political constitution must be far harder.



—Sinrose in The Portland Oregonian

'MAN WITH THE MISSING LINK'



—New York Times

RUSSIA'S DOVE OF PEACE

REDS vs. LABOR

ON THE other side of the Iron Curtain the struggle between the Hungarian Communist Government and the Hungarian working class has come into the open.

For some time, a constant propaganda drive against "norm and wage swindlers"—workers who achieved less than the prescribed hourly output and yet claimed normal wages—has indicated that all was not well in Hungarian factories.

Then, suddenly, a new decree on norms and basic wages cut wages and increased norms. *Szabad Nep*, the Communist Party organ, stated brutally that "the step taken was no surprise to the workers . . . Workers must be told plainly that they must face up to temporary wage cuts which, however, would be overcome in a short time as a result of working the new norms. It was up to the workers, and Communists in particular, to increase production".

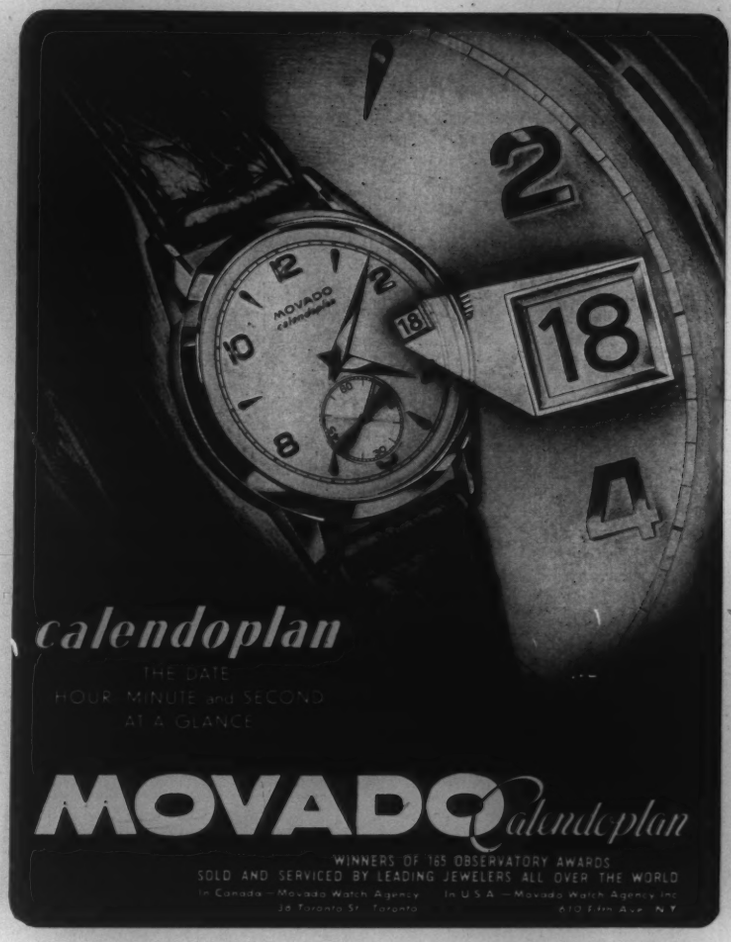
A few days later the Politburo of the "Hungarian Workers' Party" (the official name of the Communists) published a long and sensational attack on the Hungarian Trade Unions, including the Communists among their leaders.

The upshot of all this is clear enough. Hungarian workers, who had expected that under a workers' Government there would be less exploitation, shorter hours and better wages, are to work harder instead for less wages; and their Trade Unions are to become the Government-employer's instrument to make them do so.

HOT WAR

AT WEEK'S END both sides in the Korean war were exchanging vigorous punches with, for the first time, some real muscle on the side of the UN forces. In the south a U.S. offensive, well prepared, accurately timed and adequately sustained sent the Communists reeling back in the vicinity of Chinju; the counter-blow was a sharp North Korean attack which smashed into the east coast port of Pohang. Menaced was a vital airstrip but U.S. reinforcements, hurriedly rushed forward, assured a stubborn defence.

Overall there was a greater feeling of confidence; the U.S. Forces had completed a strategically sound redisposition of its fighting elements, the U.S. Marines had tasted action and the confusion of the early days had disappeared.



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U.S. AFFAIRS

TRAGIC DISILLUSION BROUGHT BY MALIK

LAST week was one of tragic disillusion at Lake Success. The spectacular ending of the seven-month Soviet boycott of the United Nations has increased rather than diminished tension between Russia and the United States and may bring world war nearer than it has ever been since the Axis surrendered. Pipe-dreams and wishful thinking perceptibly withered after a few days' experience of the presence of the Soviet delegate, Jacob Malik.

NORA BELOFF

Castigating the democracies, spattering abuse at America, distorting facts, sneering at the United Nations' efforts to throw back unprovoked aggression in Korea, Malik relentlessly tore up the hopes of millions of men and women all over the world that the Russians returned to UN to talk peace.

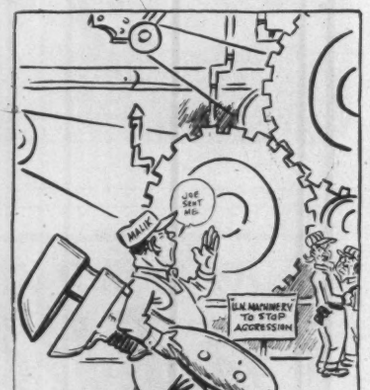
Perhaps he and his masters hoped that by dividing the non-Communist world they could bludgeon the free nations into submission. This would not be the first time they have misjudged American opinion; but this time their mistake bordered calamity.

The American people—far from being reluctantly dragged by warmongering leaders, munition millionaires and Wall Street bankers into war with Russia, as the Communists declare and perhaps believe—are, in their present mood far more bellicose than their own Government. Intimidation of public opinion reached the U.S. delegation at United Nations headquarters in a constant flow of letters from all over the country.

Since the Korean war started and more particularly since the newspapers have been carrying daily casualty lists of American soldiers dying, wounded or missing at the front, those letters, I am reliably informed, have totally changed their tone. Almost all of them are now fiercely anti-Soviet; their writers have urged the American delegation to refuse to sit at the same table with the Soviet representatives, to turn the UN into an anti-Communist league and to retaliate against the Russian boycott by organizing a collective boycott by all the other countries when Malik returned.

The American Government, though deeply aware of Soviet inspiration as well as Soviet tanks and aircraft on the side of the North Korean aggressors was reluctant to formalize its charges. The reason was simple: they deduced that the Russians might have thrown the North Koreans into action on the false assumption that the U.S. and the United Nations would not fight back. Furthermore, it seemed possible that when they discovered their error, they might withdraw their puppet forces. The Americans were anxious not to associate the Russians publicly with the North Koreans which would have made the North Korean withdrawal incompatible with good Soviet prestige.

Propaganda was tuned accordingly. Admittedly, before the new directive could be circulated, Assistant Secretary of State, Edward Barrett, had already laid responsibility on the Russians. Asked publicly whether he thought the Russians had played any part in the North Korean aggression he quipped, "To suppose that the North Koreans acted on their own is like supposing that Donald Duck could go on a spree without Walt Disney knowing about it."



—Collins in the Montreal Gazette

OPERATION MONKEY-WRENCH

That was an exception. For the most part, official speeches and press conferences, including notably those of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, carefully circumvented the question of Soviet responsibility for the unprovoked aggression which the United Nations has condemned.

Malik's vicious denunciations of the United States and his crude effort to twist the origin of the conflict in Korea into an attack by the South Koreans instigated by the Americans, has changed the picture. The Americans are now ready to hurl back the factual evidence being assembled in Washington of the decisive part Russia has played in launching the war.

Diplomacy Out

The Americans have decided as a result of Malik's intemperance that diplomatic negotiations on Korea are now impossible. They may consequently seek a motion from the UN condemning the Russians as the real aggressors. In that case, Malik would have to walk out again and this time the rupture would be final.

Indian support for United Nations collective resistance to Communist aggression in Korea has not terminated that country's efforts to stay neutral in the cold war.

The re-alignment which found the Indians voting with the Russians and Yugoslavs against the other countries committed to collective security in Korea was the result of chairman Malik's introduction of the explosive Chinese dispute into the debate. For many months this subject has obstructed unity and cooperation even in the non-Communist world.

India—qualified by some people as "naive"—clings to the conviction that neither East nor West wants war and that the UN is the best possible place to resolve disputes and disperse growing dangers of global conflict.

By Nora Beloff, Special to London Observer and SATURDAY NIGHT.

—International

MALIK: *Upside Down.*

NOW: A REAL DEFENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

ment, and also to the self-regulation of the Canadian economy.

The other half of our defence requirement is a simple, new plan of operational intention.

No one who is unfamiliar with the day-by-day intelligence of Defence Headquarters, has any right to prejudge their plans, or to do more than offer general suggestions in good faith. This is no time to start political controversy over our defence and foreign policies. It is, however, the right and duty of informed citizens to put forward their views with quiet self-restraint.

But we need much more than the Government has yet announced. It is for consideration whether we should not revive the 1944-45 staff proposals which were then discarded by the Cabinet of the day. That would mean speeding up new active air and naval establishments which are already in an early stage of formation. It would require something like four, instead of the proposed two, combat brigade groups; one to be armored and equipped, if possible, with General Pershing tanks. Reserve Army units might be used — without changing their local defence role — as centres for depot recruitment and training of active reinforcements, and of voluntary reservists who attest their "service anywhere" papers, pending a call to the colors.

Start Building Arms

On the equipment side, it is time for Canadian Arsenals Limited to start building up to their full capacity. But care should be taken not to produce obsolete and inferior arms. The question of armament standardization now becomes urgent. Canada appears to have no course but to lean heavily towards the best U.S. designs. Exceptions would include Arctic vehicles and equipment, and long range fighter and transport aircraft, where Canada enjoys some margin of advantage.

The Defence Research Board (SN, Aug. 15) should be given primary responsibility for ensuring that our armament and equipment meet these rigorous criteria of effective quality.

With this sort of force we should not only have a unit for UN operations in Korea or elsewhere, we would be able, at a later stage of the "build-up," to despatch a brigade-group and appropriate air units for training with the British occupation forces in Germany. Such a move deserves serious consideration, because Europe remains the decisive theatre.

The foregoing proposals are not spectacular. We could even have a reasonable amount of increased butter with the new guns. There is no inherent reason why we cannot carry a heavier defence burden, representing six or seven per cent of our national income, while avoiding any large imposition of war-time controls. Only a new and vigorous defence policy will make our deeds catch up with our words—and with our treaty assurances—in the tough, difficult world of 1950.

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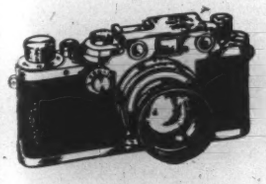

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BOOKS

GOLDEN AGE

NUTRO 29—by Frank Norris—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.50.

WHEN Dr. Thomas Hightower perfected Nutro 29—a food-pill made from sunshine and seaweed, "cheap as air, nutritious, filling and palatable"—he dared to hope that it might be moderately useful in post-operative nutrition. But other people had other ideas.

No sooner is the secret out than Dr. Hightower's adventures begin. He is kidnapped by Russian agents, rescued by the Army and re-kidnapped by representatives of "America Now" — sort of cross-breed of "America First" and the NAM. While the good doctor is held in the custody of an excessively nubile young woman named Barbara, the formula for Nutro 29 is highjacked by the business manager of "World Picture" (a curiously "Life"-like magazine) and sold to a group of food manufacturers ("World Picture" advertisers, of course) who proceed to market it—with results that no one could have foreseen.

With the advent of "Piksnak", "Quik-Meel" and "Sportnutrine", the Great Migration begins. No longer obliged to scrabble for food, the lower levels of the population begin to move to the warm South; soon the northern cities are deserted and the reign of glorious anarchy appears to be about to dawn. But this is altogether too much for the Bosses, whose delight and destiny it is to rule, and so the Golden Age is never quite allowed to materialize—although the dream of it remains.

As a satire on those two dubious necessities, Government and Big Business, and on the monstrous foolishness of the popular press, "Nutro 29" is both funny and effective. As a novel, it is perilously ramshackle. The reader must be prepared completely to suspend his powers of logic but, having done so, he can share in a soul-satisfying belly-laugh as Mr. Norris—a brilliant and trenchant satirist—pokes unholy fun at modern civilization's most Respected Institutions.—*J.L.W.*

MORALIST

OUT OF MY LATER YEARS—by Albert Einstein—McLeod—$6.25.

IN VIEW of recent events, an open letter that Einstein wrote in 1947 to the General Assembly of the United Nations is worth re-reading. Pleading for the strengthening of that body as a requisite for peace, he wrote: "Every citizen must make up his mind. If he accepts the premise of war, he must reconcile himself to the maintenance of troops in strategic areas like Austria and Korea; . . . to universal military training, to the progressive limitation of civil liberties. Above all, he must endure the consequences of military secrecy, which is one of the worst scourges of our time and one of the greatest obstacles to cultural betterment."

This letter is one of fifty-nine essays or excerpts from writings of the great physicist that have been assembled to make up the present book. Some of them, dealing with scientific subjects, make fairly difficult reading for the non-mathematical reader. There are only a few of these, however, and the remainder, which deal with many aspects of public affairs, are not difficult to follow and are stimulating reading, whether one agrees or disagrees with the author.

EINSTEIN

Like nearly all essayists, Einstein reveals, consciously or unconsciously, a great deal about how his own mind works. The self-portrait that emerges from these miscellaneous writings is one of a moralist and humanitarian primarily, and will come as a pleasing surprise to those who picture the scientist as purely a specialist in abstract thought.—*J.L.C.*

PRIVATE WAR

ILL MET BY MOONLIGHT—by W. Stanley Moss—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.50.

THIS is the story of the "kidnapping", by British army officers and Cretan guerrillas, of the commander of the German forces on the island of Crete during April of 1944. The incident may be familiar to those who were civilian newspaper readers at that time, but this reviewer had never heard of it before.

Be that as it may, the story is a fascinating one. We have had a lot of books recently recounting the adventures of groups of soldiers from battalions to armies, but tales of individual adventures have been few.

Just what the real purpose was in capturing Major-General Karl Kreipe, of 22 Panzer Grenadier Division, the author never makes clear. It couldn't have been for Intelligence reasons, as the general knew less about the progress of the war than his captors. In any event, the only result was that the Germans destroyed a few villages in retaliation, though the kidnappers made special efforts to throw the blame entirely onto the military.

In brief, the author, with the help of various other British agents, landed by ship at night, joined forces with an assortment of guerrillas, and took the general captive one evening as he drove with only a chauffeur from his headquarters to his billet.

They drove a few miles in Kreipe's car, then set off across country with their prisoner. There were a few scares, but in the main the Cretans seem to have been in much better

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control of their island than most other victims of German occupation.

The author gives some, but too little, attention to the reactions of General Kreipe. Apparently he didn't mind too much, which seems odd, especially as he knew a promotion was on the way. His predecessor, incidentally, and the overall commander in Crete at the time were later convicted in a Greek court of war "crimes".

"Ill Met By Moonlight" is a simple adventure story of a minor military feat. It is a good story, quietly told. In its way, the adventure paralleled the rescue of Mussolini, which has received considerably more publicity.
—*T.K.*

SAILOR

CAPTAIN JOSHUA SLOCUM—by Victor Slocum—McLeod—$6.75.

NOVA SCOTIA-born Captain Joshua Slocum, who captained British and U.S. full-rigged ships and was later domiciled in San Francisco as an American citizen, was a remarkable man, as this biography by his son reveals.

Born on Brier Island, he sailed out into the world of the great waters at the end of the era of the white-winged ships. Of him it could be said that his life and his voyages were truly the epitome of that era. He was America's best-known sailor and he was also one of the greatest seamen of all time.

It was a fair and, for the most part, a friendly world in which he sailed. Men were coming to look around and recognize their neighbors, through the medium of the ships which were shortening lines of communication. At Luzon, in the Philippines, Captain Josh, accompanied by his wife and children, went ashore to build a ship for an English merchant trader. That job successfully accomplished, he purchased a 60-ton schooner in Manila, fitted her out in Hong Kong and took his family salmon fishing up in the Okhotsk Sea. In this small ship, the *Pato*, they covered 8,200 miles in the North Pacific and came home via the bleak Kuriles, the Bering Sea and the Aleutians, to Victoria, BC, and Portland, Oregon.

He captained full-rigged ships for a time but finally said goodbye to the big packets to realize his heart's desire. In June of 1898 the nine-ton yawl *Spray* arrived in New York harbor. Master, sole owner and entire crew was Captain Joshua Slocum, the first man to sail alone around the world. It had taken him three years and two months, sailing leisurely, to circumnavigate the globe, covering 46,000 miles in the process. His main resources had been his own sturdy competence and a deep, abiding faith in God. The 54-year-old Captain had outfaced treacherous Indians in the Straits of Magellan, dined with British admirals and called at many strange ports.

In 1909 the *Spray*, after fitting out at the Herreshoff yard in Rhode Island sailed out to the great waters once more, with Captain Josh at the helm. Neither ship nor Captain were ever seen again.

A good book this, which gives us a window on a world which was well worth knowing.—*W.S.*

RADIO & TELEVISION

NEWFOUNDLAND'S VOCM

The One Independent Station on the Island Is Now Forging Ahead in Great Style

ON FRIDAYS at 10.15 p.m. you'll find most of St. John's, Newfoundland, glued to station VOCM. It's the half-hour telephone quiz program sponsored by a local auto dealer. Now in its second year, it is friendly, unrehearsed; and 85 per cent of those contacted by phone are able to identify the organ-played tunes.

J. L. BUTLER

VOCM is the only independently owned radio station in Newfoundland; is operated by Colonial Broadcasting System. Original studio is just one mile from Signal Hill of Marconi-wireless fame. General Manager is a far-sighted, energetic Newfoundlander, Joseph Lacey Butler.

Before Newfoundland joined the Dominion, neither the Government controlled network nor VOCM ran a full daily schedule. They went on and off at various hours. Advertising was mostly local. During World War II, U.S. and Canadian forces set up their own stations.* People got the habit of listening to these programs when the local stations went off the air. VOCM was faced with outside competition.

The talk of Confederation was booted around. Butler went into action; expanded VOCM's schedule to 12 — then to 16 — hours daily.

VOCM was out to hold its own. Came Confederation, and those extra air hours paid off. U.S. and Canadian advertisers discovered Newfoundland. VOCM's only rival (CBC) does not carry spot announcements. Result: VOCM's present sponsored time practically carries the "No Space" sign.

Newfoundlanders get most of their news and entertainment via radio. So, ratio of radios to population is high. In 1945 census, population stood at 320,570; radio licences issued in 1948, 32,000 — with probably another 15,000 in operation without benefit of licence. And each radio means a whole family. In fact, spot checks place the listening public as high as 90 per cent. That sounds like a radio man's dream of always-always land.

For geographical reasons, well over half the population lives in the area covered by VOCM. This alone gives the station an advantage. Then, last March, VOCM received permission to up its power from 25 to 1,000 watts; expects to blanket the entire eastern half of the island. New offices and studio, now housed in the heart of St. John's business district, comprise 15 rooms. Actual broadcasting can be done from five locations: the control room, which is acoustically treated, two announcing booths, two studios in one of which is seating accommodation for 75 persons.

Butler has discovered that disc jockeys, soap operas and special events commentators are just as popular in Newfoundland as in the rest of Canada. Station staff includes well-known personalities. There's Mengie Shulman, for example. He does promotional, advertising and baseball broadcasts. His "Breakfast Club" runs from 7:40 to 9:00 Monday through Saturday, pulls heavy mail. There's Joan Horwood who does special features; Grace Penney and her "Mainly for the Ladies"; Jim Brown who MC's "The Bank of Happiness," now in its third year with the same sponsor; Nate Penney with his disc jockey chatter; Maxwell Rosen and his international commentary.

Thousands of Letters

Local live talent shows include "Happy Valley Gang", with their hillbilly songs; dramatizations of Newfoundland sea stories and folklore; Bob McLeod at the piano and electric organ; "Words and Music," featuring church organist and teacher Ignatius Rumboldt and Newfoundland's poet laureate Michael Harrington.

The Salvation Army Band takes to the air every Sunday afternoon during the Fall and Winter months; receives thousands of letters from outlying settlements, lumber camps and fishing villages. Religious services are broadcast every Sunday evening the year round. And service broadcasts include the Thursday Rotary luncheon, and special talks by Lions, Kinsmen, Salvation Army, Red Cross, YWCA and the Canadian blind institute.

VOCM has a number of firsts to its credit, too, in Newfoundland's radio history. It was the first to broadcast from Bell Island, mining town in Conception Bay, 12 miles away! First from Harbour Grace, 60 miles away! First to broadcast the baseball championship from 160 miles away! First to use portable transmitter to provide running commentary for St. John's *Evening Telegram's* annual 10-mile road race!

Helped Confederation

But what Butler believes is the most important role played by VOCM is already history. There might not have been Confederation but for the power of radio. He has that on the authority of no less a person than now-Premier Joe Smallwood. The press and big business in Newfoundland opposed union. So Smallwood and his friends took to the air to tell their story. On the government-owned network they were rationed as to time; but on VOCM they could buy all the time they wanted. VOCM helped the tide.

*In its brief to the Massey Commission, presented in July, the Colonial Broadcasting System objected to the fact that U.S. stations were still in operation; charged that they were being used for propaganda purposes. "Similar [war measure] units in other countries were closed. They have not been discontinued in Newfoundland."

The doctor advises a patient about

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

DOCTOR: "Your recent physical examination showed that you are in good condition, although your blood pressure is up. Additional tests and examinations I have made indicate that you have *uncomplicated* high blood pressure. This means that no underlying diseases or infections are causing your condition.

"Actually, high blood pressure, or hypertension, may be slight, moderate, or severe. Even when it is severe, many people continue to lead active, normal lives for many years simply by following the doctor's advice and by adopting healthful living habits."

PATIENT: "Just what is high blood pressure?"

DOCTOR: "It is a condition that results when the blood flowing through the body's small vessels meets increased resistance. This is usually brought about by the narrowing of these small vessels. This narrowing may occur in response to emotional or other factors.

"Everybody's blood pressure varies from time to time. However, when these blood vessels remain *constantly* tightened up, persistent high blood pressure results."

PATIENT: "How does high blood pressure cause harm?"

DOCTOR: "Mainly by placing an additional strain on the heart and blood vessels. This, in turn, causes enlargement of the left ventricle of the heart. As a result, the efficiency of the heart's chief pumping chamber is lessened. Then, too, the arteries wear out sooner than they would if the blood pressure were normal."

PATIENT: "I understand. Now, Doctor, what can I do to help myself?"

DOCTOR: "First, *learn to avoid worry and mental strain.* For example, if there are situations which always upset you, make a special effort to avoid them. Slow down—go through your daily routine without undue fuss or hurry. The calmer you become, the more your blood vessels tend to relax—and thus help to lower your blood pressure. You must also *get your weight down to what is normal for you and keep it there, you must get plenty of sleep and rest, and you must not neglect having periodic health examinations.*"

PATIENT: "What about the new treatments . . . special diets and drugs?"

DOCTOR: "In *selected* cases, the newer forms of treatment are often helpful. Some of the newer drugs may be helpful in many cases but owing to the wide variation in the causes of high blood pressure, these should only be taken with the advice of your physician. Various diets in which salt, protein, and fats are restricted have often benefited some patients. But in your case, like many others, simple common sense treatment usually produces good results."

Knowledge of what causes high blood pressure is increasing, thanks to research supported by the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund and others. In fact, there is hope that both preventive and curative measures may be found as research continues. For more information about high blood pressure, write for Metropolitan's free booklet, 80-T, entitled "Your Heart."

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INTERMISSION

A Very Interesting Item

by Melwyn Breen

"IT SAYS here," the husband said from behind his newspaper, "that the starlings in New York City were first brought over from Europe in 1890."

The wife glanced up abstractedly from her knitting. "Where, dear?"

"From Europe," he said.

"What from Europe?"

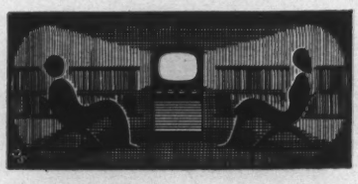
"The starlings on Manhattan Island. They have a range of," he looked back at the paper, "fifteen to twenty miles in their pursuit of food."

"My," said the wife. "Does it say what they're looking for?"

"Um-hum," the husband said. "Right here. Grubs, millipedes and beetles."

"Will you turn the radio up, darling," she asked. "Just about time for the Pops."

Without looking up from the paper or towards the radio, the husband made the familiar trip across the living room of their apartment and twisted the volume knob. On the return trip, he said, "Here's something. The starling is a competent mimic of the wood peewee, the bluebird, the bobwhite, the grack—"



"Darling, isn't it a bit too loud?" She smiled at him.

Just faintly sighing, he retraced his steps and twisted the dial again. "—the grackle, the flicker and the Carolina wren."

"Um," said the wife and looked again at the radio. "I wonder what they're playing tonight. Would you look on the entertainment page?"

"In a minute," he said. "They are said to eat cultivated cherries but these constitute only two, point," he brought the paper closer, "yes, two-point-six per cent of its diet."

"Oh," she said suddenly.

HIS HEAD appeared over the top of the paper. "What's the matter with that? That isn't much, considering."

"No, I forgot to tell you the man came about the drapes today. I told him the cerise."

"Fine," he said and his head went behind the paper again. "The robin, on the other hand, eats twice as many cherries."

"I wasn't sure at first. I thought about magenta to go with the slipcovers. But cerise should be fun. Warm."

The husband lowered the paper and looked at her with faint disgust. "Get any damned color you like. I don't care." He resumed his reading. " 'The starling is frowned on because it likes to feed in company while robins feed alone. Thus it is thought that starlings eat more.' "

"I should think you'd show a little concern. After all, you have to live with them too."

"Live with whom—starlings?"

"No, for heaven's sakes. The drapes."

He didn't answer but waited for a moment and then continued. "A flock of robins will light in an orchard and separate so that it is impossible to determine how many cherries have been consumed."

"There's the announcer," she said. "Sh-h-h-h."

THEY waited in silence while the announcer told them that the evening's program would include "Gaieté Parisienne", "Blue Danube" (the wife said, "Oh delish!") and the second movement of the Rachmaninoff Concerto No. 2. Immediately the orchestra pounced on the opening bars of the Offenbach.

"A flock of starlings," he went on loudly, "will swoop down on a single tree and when they have finished will leave a big hole in the cherries."

"It's so very French," she said.

"What — cerise, or starlings eating together?"

"Neither, silly. The music." She hummed, just a little behind the orchestra.

He slapped the paper down. "Look here, are you listening to me or aren't you?"

"Well," she said. "I'd like to hear the music."

"Don't you ever like to learn anything?"

"Do I have to care about old birds?"

"Not the point. Every time I tell you something that interests me you don't care. You have no concentration, not a spark. You haven't read twenty lines since we were married."

"Why should I? You're always reading to me."

The husband stalked to the radio and snapped it off. "Now," he said, as he came back to the chair. "As for sweet corn—" He read to the end of the article, clipping the words, delivering them in staccato bursts. He had been enjoying the piece and so should she and by God she was going to listen to every damn word of it.

There was a pause after he finished and he said, "Do you want the radio again?"

"No," she said. "I guess I don't really care."

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

TIGHTENING THE BELTS

Most Britons Accept New Arms Spending But Labor Is Still Self Interested

London.

UNDER the new defence program announced by the Government, Britain during the next three years will be spending on defence and rearmament over £1,100,000,000 a year instead of £780,000,000 as at present. Instead of 8 per cent of the national income to be so devoted, the percentage will now be 10—which is roughly that of the United States. The increase will involve heavy dollar expenditure, which is all the more unfortunate in that this country was beginning to make real progress towards balancing its external accounts.

Small wonder that the British Government, in making the announcement, should have pointed out that "this burden would be so heavy that it would be impossible to carry out the full program without substantial United States assistance in addition to the completion of the European Recovery Program." Even with such assistance the British people will have once more to tighten their belts and prepare to make "real and substantial sacrifices", as the Government warns them.

It cannot be said that the new demands upon them have taken people entirely by surprise. It has been obvious for some time to everyone who devotes thought to such problems that a heavy increase in expenditure on defence was inevitable. Estimates naturally varied as to the size of this increase, but it was pretty generally assumed that nothing less than another £300,000,000 a year would be at all adequate. Actually it is over £320,000,000, which may be regarded as the minimum for safety.

So far the Government has given no indication of the nature of this new defence program, and probably will not do so until it has some idea of the extent and character of American assistance. This does not mean that Britain would not set about rearming and defending herself without the assurance that Americans would help to meet the bill. Even without such help, the work would have to be done, and could be done, but it would entail such sacrifices as the British people have never been asked to face in time of peace. And the Government is reluctant to ask it.

The hope of the Government—and of everyone else, for that matter—is that it will be possible to keep such gains in social security and the standard of living as have already been made, even though further improvements must now be indefinitely postponed. So also must the demands for increased wages which are being put forward by labor conference after labor conference. To grant them would lead inevitably to inflation, and that would be fatal. But, judging from the reports of such conferences, the average union leader is still far from realizing the economic position—far at least from accepting it.

TIME IS NOW

MR. Raymond Blackburn was the Socialist MP for the Northern Division of Birmingham—"was", because he has just resigned from the Party. He has become an Independent, the only one in the House of Commons, thus cutting the Government majority to three. This is important, but the most important thing about Mr. Blackburn's resignation is the reason he gives for it.

"In my view," said Mr. Blackburn in making his announcement, "there is an overwhelming danger of all civilization being destroyed. We are fortunate that we have in Mr. Churchill one of the great men of genius of all time, whose advice we have often ignored at our cost. In my view he should become Prime Minister of a Coalition Government." Mr. Blackburn went on to say that the country is very near war, and that it should have at its head "the only man who could have prevented the last war—Winston Churchill".

Seldom can an opposing political leader have been paid so handsome a compliment. Seldom can it have been so well deserved.

BUSY VETERANS

IN THIS COUNTRY, as in most others where families grow smaller and science is permitted to do its beneficient work of prolonging life, the average age of the population tends to become higher and higher. It is a favorite sport of statisticians to make the flesh of readers creep with accounts of the not distant day when every young person will have to toil to support a couple of veterans. And there are of course plenty of statistics to prove it.

Under these circumstances, the problem of the employment of the elderly becomes a very important one, and the present custom of compulsory retirement at 65 or even less seems more than usually silly. By way of demonstrating how silly it is, an engineering firm in the Midlands has established a special workshop for men of 70 and more. One of the men is 83, though a mere boy of 68 has been permitted to slip in with his elders. The experiment has proved a complete success, from the point of view of both the company and men.

In this connection it is difficult to avoid mention of the remarkable case of Mr. Theodore Taylor, the still active head of another important company in the Midlands, who has just been receiving the congratulations of the King and Queen on his 100th birthday. Mr. Taylor pooh-poohed the idea of retirement.

"Why should I?" he asked. "I'm just as good a man as I was forty years ago."

There is also of course the case of Mr. George Bernard Shaw, 94 and still going strong. Altogether it begins to look as though the problem of what to do with the aged might be solved by the aged doing for themselves.

—*P. O'D.*

—New York Times

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FILMS

A BOOMERANG, A BODY AND A BOOBY TRAP

"OUR VERY OWN" tells the story of Gail Macaulay (Ann Blyth) who discovers on her 18th birthday that she is an adopted child. The attendant conviction that she is unwanted and alone leads her to express all sorts of ill-mannered things to her foster-parents. When she goes to visit her real mother (Ann Dvorak) who lives on the wrong side of the tracks (carefully and literally shown), she realizes that she has the good fortune to belong to a typical American family. In other words, she is offered the contrast between what her life might have been — one of appalling commonness—and what it actually is—one of appalling middle-classdom.

MELWYN BREEN

This is Gail's life before the Crash: her best friend is a neglected only child with nothing but a Cadillac convertible to replace the lack of solicitous parents. She has an inarticulate but devoted "boy-friend" in Farley Granger. Her family has just purchased a television set. Most of her "high-crowd" get from one place to another in "hot-rods"—if your high-school vocabulary is rusty, a hot-rod is an old jalopy fitted with a supercharged engine. She and her friends jitterbug to the frenetic equivalent of the hot-rod in music. She has a wise-cracking sister, aged nine, and a predatory sister, aged 16, so determined to take her boy friend away from her that it is she who blurts out the Awful Secret. Her father (Donald Cook) is the Dagwoodized version: a lovable but fumbling boob. Her mother (Jane Wyatt) has all the grandeur of the goddess Mom, as deified by the greeting-card men. All this, quivers Samuel Goldwyn, is happy American family life.

That Gail is faced with the problem of "not belonging" comes as no surprise. The real reason, however, is very far from the one Mr. Goldwyn would have us accept. This intensely materialistic environment has robbed her of the inner strength to resist the terrors of being cut out, as the cowboy says, from the herd. The neuroses engendered by it are every bit as frightening as the ones Scott Fitzgerald saw in the Bright Young Things. The teen-ager's reaction to isolation is purely negative and Mr. Goldwyn has damned Gail's place in society just as surely as if he had not set out to do the exact opposite.

A VERSION of the Black Death comes to New Orleans known as "pneubonic plague," and it causes quite a to-do in "Panic in the Streets". It all starts out when an unidentified body, delivered to the coroner for

The *Films* department will be conducted by Melwyn Breen while Mary Lowrey Ross is on vacation.

routine examination, proves to be infected. The police are therefore faced with the problem of finding the murderers, presumably infected also, without causing mass hysteria.

It turns out that the soul that inhabited the corpse was that of an illegal entrant to the country. It was assisted to the land of the shades by three small-time gangsters. *We* know this but the authorities, in the persons of Richard Widmark as a public-health service doctor and Paul Douglas as a police captain, do not. The film traces their hunt and eventual capture of the murderers and it is conducted noisily, efficiently and with a maximum of heroics.

Widmark, having see-sawed between virtue and villainy in previous films, has apparently come to rest at a halfway point: which means that he plays a "good guy" with a disposition as surly as a slammed revolving door. Paul Douglas now irrevocably cast as a sophisticated version of William Bendix can turn the trick with his eyes shut. Since most of this film is shot at night in warehouses, under docks and in waterfront dives this must have provided Mr. Douglas with a form of stimulation scarcely to be derived from the plot. At odd intervals Barbara Bel Geddes drifts onto the screen to see if there is anything to act and, finding there isn't, drifts unobtrusively off again.

"THE SMALL BACK ROOM", an English film, is handicapped by a total lack of sense. It seems to be concerned with a research laboratory in London in 1943 and with the scientific personnel attached thereunto.

To grab a handful of threads at random: David Farrar plays an embittered and self-pitying scientist with an artificial foot, though how he lost it, or when, we're not told. He is apparently living with Kathleen Byron, secretary at the lab, though why they are not married is never explained. Both these situations cause him a deal of demonstrable anguish and us a deal of mystification.

At the opening, the research lab is under the supervision of two men: the one, a tweedy and quizzical old professor, the other a toothy and personable civil servant. Since I know very little about wartime bureaucracy and the film does not explain the lab's hierarchy, I haven't the slightest idea what either of them represents. One of them, the civil servant, wants the army to use a defective gun but we aren't told whether he's the manufacturer or just a natural salesman; the professor doesn't want them to use it because it is defective. This question is never settled and we don't know which of them had his way.

About midway in the picture, another civil servant appears with some high-toned chatter about Farrar's being "the brains of the outfit." The civil servant offers Farrar another job and then disappears: he is but one of the mysterious occurrences of this film. Equally mysterious is the appearance of an army officer who prattles about investigating a new type of booby trap that he has never seen and doesn't know where and when the enemy is dropping. He exits violently and in pieces when he finds the answers. After several heavily montaged sequences in which Farrar's problems are incomprehensibly symbolized the picture doesn't end; it merely discontinues.

I submit that this film is motiveless, incomprehensible, irritating and dull. It has no plot, no character in whom one can take the slightest interest, incompetent acting and footling direction. There was no purpose in its manufacture and no reason for its release. It is in *its* way a booby trap and all during it I yawned so violently that my head finally came to rest in the lap of the gentleman gently sleeping behind me.

—RKO

"OUR VERY OWN"

Apple Salesman is Moncton Hero after Daring Rescue

Kenneth Morton, of Berwick, N.S., WINS DOW AWARD

Representing the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board, Kenneth Morton and Lester Rawding were delivering fruit in Moncton, N.B., when they noticed smoke pouring from a wooden, cottage-style house. Learning that two children were trapped in the blazing home, Morton lost no time. Breaking in through a window, he stumbled through the smoke-filled interior. He had to search room after room, unable even to take a breath, until he found the two children, almost suffocated, on a bed.

Taking the little 2-year-old girl in his arms, he quickly carried her to the window, passing her out to his friend Rawding. Then, fighting his way back, he repeated the action with the 3-year-old boy. Satisfied finally that no one else was inside, he leaped through the now blazing window to safety.

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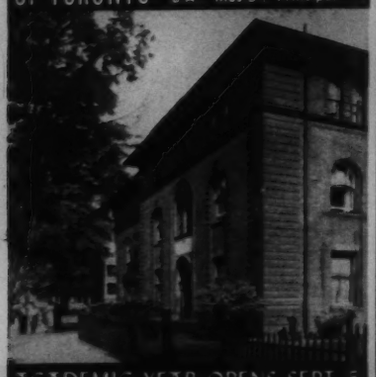

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PEOPLE

CANADIAN WAYS

■ According to French-Canadian novelist **Germaine Guèvremont,** Canadian writers are getting a raw deal from the public. She told the St. Laurent Kiwanis Club in Montreal that instead of buying a book, Canadians go to libraries or borrow from friends. "Yet 5,000 people here will pay $2 each to see a two-hour show. But how many Canadian books sell 5,000 copies?"

■ **Shirakawa Yoshiki** fished off the British Columbia coast and built up a nice business. But since Shirakawa was Japanese-born, the Government made him quit business and get out of BC. His fishing boat was confiscated. That was early in 1942. Last week-end in Toronto, Shirakawa, now 32, left his building superintendent job and gave the Government reason to look him over again. He joined Canada's Korean brigade.

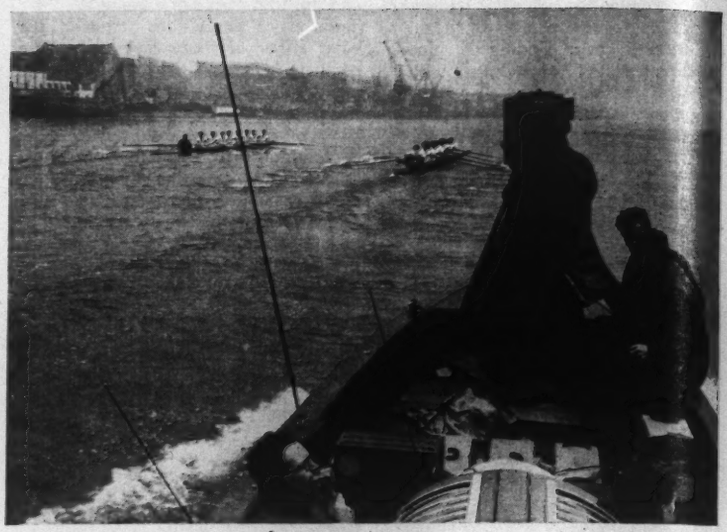
■ **Kay Beaton,** of Vancouver's income tax office has returned from hitchhiking to the Mexican border and back, to the total tune of $27.02. "I didn't have to put up my thumb once, they just stopped." "They" were all male Americans, however. The cars which did not stop were either driven by women or had Canadian licence plates.

■ "The Tin Flute" by **Gabrielle Roy** of St. Boniface, Que., is the favorite novel of Winnipeg readers, says the city's Chief Librarian **A. F. Jamieson.** "We do get some demand for the classics, especially for Dickens, Tolstoi, Dostoievski and Trollope."

■ To Sydney, NS, last week came *The* **MacLean, Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy MacLean.** The 27th world chieftain of Clan MacLean of Duart and Morven, arrived in Cape Breton to attend the Annual *Mod*, a meeting for Highland games, at St. Ann's. Proceeds from the three-day *Mod* go to the Gaelic Foundation College set up in 1939. Here, the year round, 25 of Scotland's 200 or so tartans are woven and fifth generation Canadians learn the language of their ancestors and how to play the bagpipes.

—CP

THE *MacLean was met by girl piper.*



—Miller

U.K. DOES IT TOO: *The television camera picks up the boat races.*

SPORTS

TELEVISION TROUBLE

If Television Kills Sports Events What Will Be Left to Televise?

IN THE middle of July, the Colonial Baseball League, a Class B outfit operating in New England, closed up shop and got out of the baseball business.

International League President Frank Shaughnessy says that by the end of the current season at least six of the continent's 58 minor leagues will have given up the ghost.

While the Colonial loop was suffering a bit from labor trouble—the boys objected to bus riding as a substitute for sleeping—the real reason for the league's folding was television. The reason for the other five leagues quitting is . . . television.

While attendance at almost all sporting events, with the possible exception of professional hockey, seems to be on the downgrade (and Korea won't help), the drop among minor ball fans has been spectacular.

The way the rules work in the States at the moment, the sponsors of big league telecasts undertake not to air their offerings in a minor league town while that town's club is actually playing baseball. While you'd think that this would solve the problem, in practice it doesn't. Even the most rabid baseball enthusiast can only take so much baseball in the course of a single day. If he's watched the Yanks versus the Sox in the afternoon, he can't arouse much interest in the Rubes-Hayseeds contest that night.

What the minor leagues are after is an understanding forbidding the big league telecast sponsors from broadcasting beyond an 50-mile radius from the stadium where the game is going on. That won't help such clubs as Newark and Jersey City of the International League, one of which has already sunk, but it will assist the majority of the small-time boys.

The point is that there just won't be any big league baseball in future years if anything happens to the minors. Ball players don't grow on trees, and they don't pop full-fledged out of the schools and colleges. Like any other good livestock, they've got to be raised on the farm.

All this doesn't affect Canada very much yet. There are no home-grown television broadcasting stations, and there aren't enough sets on hand to make much difference. But by next fall all that is allegedly going to be changed.

So far as baseball is concerned it is problematical that Canadian fans are enough interested in American big league ball to stay home from their local games to watch it.

But what about hockey? If the Toronto Maple Leafs permit telecasts of their Saturday night games, is anyone in Birdseye Centre going to freeze to death at the Arena watching the local intermediate B club play the boys from up the line?

The professionals, of course, don't play every night. But how many fans in junior B or junior C towns would rather watch the locals in the flesh than a good junior A game on television from the city?

The CBC hasn't said much yet as to what its policies are going to be regarding sports, or anything else. It's a little early for that. But the first telecasts in Canada are going to result inevitably in a lot of people mortgaging the old family homestead to underwrite the purchase of a television set. Right off the bat these sets are going to be able to pick up U.S. network shows. And as the business progresses in Canada, sponsors here are going to want to buy rights to native sporting attractions.

It's all very well to say that these things will work themselves out. They do, sure enough, but in the process they're apt to work a lot of people right out of business.

—*Kim McIlroy.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

WARDROBES in WORKING ORDER

SOMEONE put it this way. "Fashion represents general acceptance. Style is every woman's individual application of Fashion."

All fashions are not for all women, so—be selective. When buying a hat, a dress, a coat, even so simple a thing as a scarf, don't choose it because it's the newest thing, but because of what it will do for you.

When you select a hat, a bit of costume jewellery, or a new bag, you can afford to wear an extreme fashion —as extreme as you can wear and still look well. Fashionable fads give zest to a wardrobe. But better not invest so much in them you have to take them seriously—unless you are what we would all like to be—a lucky lady who need only wear her clothes for so long as they amuse her.

If a coat or dress is too highly styled it detracts from your personality. It cannot be worn so often or for so long a time.

The less money that you have to spend, the more important it is that you purchase according to seasons than occasions. The extravagant way is not to buy anything until the occasion demands it. If you have a lot of unrelated clothes—the dress that was worn to Jean's wedding, the dress you bought to wear to the Wallaces' dinner, and so on—you probably find that nothing is just right for everyday activities. This is often the reason why the woman with a closet full of clothes never has anything to wear.

Prudent spenders, educated shoppers plan before they shop. They marry their basic investments of a wardrobe, such as coat, suit, dress, with two or more different types of blouse and corresponding accessories. Thus with a few clothes, many different costume effects are achieved.

A small well-edited wardrobe is more apt to be modern, alive, and it must of necessity be kept in first-class condition.

But the very best that you can afford when you make a major purchase —a coat, a dress, anything to be worn for a year or more.

One dress of simple basic fashion and good lines, in the best-quality material you can afford, can achieve many costume changes for you if you wisely choose and as wisely wear your accessories. That is why you should buy the most expensive coat and dress you can manage, and then wear it again and again.

Well-dressed women belong to no particular group. They are students, clubwomen, young wives on a limited budget with a child or two to care for, grandmothers, women with jobs. But whoever they are, wherever they are, you'll never hear them wail, "I haven't a thing to wear!" They may own few clothes, but all of them are right.

—Yamada

THE PYRAMID *coat. Note softly rounded shoulder and long height-giving sweep from collar to hem. Pockets are concealed low in the front panel. By Morris Watkin.*

PREVIEW of the FALL "LOOK"

FALL, 1950, fashions are not likely to stir up heated arguments in the press or between individuals. But they are the kind that women look well in, that they wear easily, without self-consciousness. Stores and shops will have clothes made in Paris, France, New York. Majority of Canadian women, though, will wear clothes that have been made in Canada. This year their field of choice is wider, better than ever. Recent development is arrangement between some well-known American designers and Canadian manufacturers to make American-designed clothes in this country. On these pages—the Canadian approach to fall fashions.

Exclusive with Holt Renfrew In Canada

JACKET OF FUR *is smart newcomer. You can wear it almost year-round and, requiring less fur, it is relatively inexpensive. Maximilian designs this casual jacket of Labrador mink. The cuffs are double.*

QUICK CHANGE *day-into-night dresses have the short skirt, come equipped with jacket. Above, Lawrence Sperber uses textured damask in the new Audubon blue.*

Snider Garment

BLACK VELVET *coat dress has deep neckline that can be worn with or without the white "fill-in". Jet buttons, black braid.*

Myers Dress

TWEED-VELVET *team. Brown velvet vestee and trim on a suit of tawny-toned plaid. Dior flying panel at back of straight skirt.*

Longburne

SEPARATES *to mix according to time, place, whim. Gun check skirt (it's zipped at back), weskit, slacks.*

Crown Sportswear

FOX, *most flattering of furs when worn next the face, is back in fashion's good graces. Natural fox collar trims a straight-from-the-shoulder coat of imported wool.*

To Fit Into Your Scheme

by Bernice Coffey

WHAT DOES a woman who must live up to her "Best Dressed Woman" title do with her "old" clothes? Answer, in at least one case, is revealed in a recent issue of a women's magazine. The Duchess of Windsor disposes of her clothes at select, private sales. One woman picked up a Mainbocher original for $75.

Few women, even BDW's, are able . . . or, for that matter, want to . . . make a clean sweep of last season's wardrobe and start from scratch. But a new style season is full of exciting possibilities, not only for spang-new clothes, but for additions, new ideas that can be integrated into one's personal scheme of dressing.

By the way, it's to be hoped you *have* a scheme. A plan carefully plotted to your looks, taste, purse, way of living, will not only make you better dressed but save you time and money, too.

Here, in brief, are this fall's high spots:

Don't be surprised if you find yourself cocking an eyebrow at last season's skirt length, wondering if it isn't "just a bit longer than it ought to be." Not much change—yet. But, whether you are prepared to like it or not, our eyes slowly are becoming used to look of the shorter skirt.

PEARL *button fastens suede gloves at back.*

Picked up some extra pounds this summer? Get out the diet sheet if you expect to wear the "sheath" skirt, a slender tubular affair that plays no favorites in revealing good or bad curves. Fortunately, people responsible for these things have faced facts—perfect figures are exceptions—so they've added little pleats and panels to temper the uncompromising straight look. Some tight-fitting skirts have splits, or slits at the hem, and bad cess to the girl who wears a slip with them.

The long dress keeps its traditional place for gala evening wear . . . but the shorter length is the one you'll see oftenest if your social life is at all active from 8.30 pm on. Most evening dresses are strapless, have a tiny shoulder-covering jacket. For those who like to compromise there is the uneven hem—short in front, long in back.

Separates. Here, if you please, is a word descriptive of an idea that has been some time in growing . . . that of separate pieces that match or blend with one another and switching them about. It has developed from need of travellers for clothes that will take them to ends of the earth, yet stay within air travel luggage allowances. This fall you'll find groups of separates contrived so ingeniously that no social demands . . . from skiing to a dinner party . . . should catch you without the right thing to wear.

Fabrics are kitten soft to touch, drapeable to figure . . . jersey, velvet and velveteen, crêpes, softly falling satins, tweeds that don't stress their rugged qualities, chinchilla, broadcloth.

Colors? Grey—all shades from pale to charcoal; browns ranging from dark toast to pale taupe; a lively royal blue and dark navy; wonderful jewel-like colors like those in Renaissance paintings. And there is scarcely a clan not represented among the tartans used for everything from coats and suits to evening dresses. And a bonny, bonny sight they are, too.

And always black, of course. Those who should know tell us that this fall's "high fashion" costume will be all-black. That is the way sophisticates will wear it. Be that as it may, most of us in Canada will lighten black with a touch of color.

Fur-bearing animals and fur-loving women will share a completely New Look come winter. Fur coats will be straight and slim as a toothpick or wide and flaring as a tent. Some fur coats will have short sleeves, leaving the arms bare below the elbow, but such goings-on are best avoided by those who must rely on their fur coat or jacket to keep them warm in cold weather.

SCROLL APPLIQUE *garnishes blouse at left. Its companion is long sleeved with tiny collar, square pearl buttons. Both hats, by Piko, are in velveteen.*

BLACK VELVET BOWS *have coquettish air when combined with lustrous white gleam of pearls. Velvet and pearls in necklace, bracelet and earring ensemble.*

Sixty Pelts

The lady of 1950 can choose her new fur coat from sixty different pelts, many of them scientifically cross-bred. In 1900 there were only five different furs available . . . sealskin, beaver, skunk, squirrel and ermine. Today there are 12 different mutations in one animal, mink. To provide New Looks in the sixty mid-century furs, seals, moles, foxes, skunks, nutria and many other animals have been fed new vitamins, dyed, bleached, clipped or "displaced" to different climates.

A new hat will be something of an adventure in Fall 1950. Vibrant new colors— yellows, oranges, tawny coppers . . . bright reds, blues and violets that might have seemed flamboyant other seasons seem just right. Color harmony of makeup and hat is more important this season—so watch your lipstick and nail polish. And even a timid soul can experiment with colorful veils and eye shadow to match.

Hats must go fancy one way or another and, since shapes are rather simple and trimming not very elaborate, excitement is centred in "surface interest". There are deep pile velours, textured felts, rich melusines, silky beavers, panne velvets. A wealth of passementerie, fringe, soutache and

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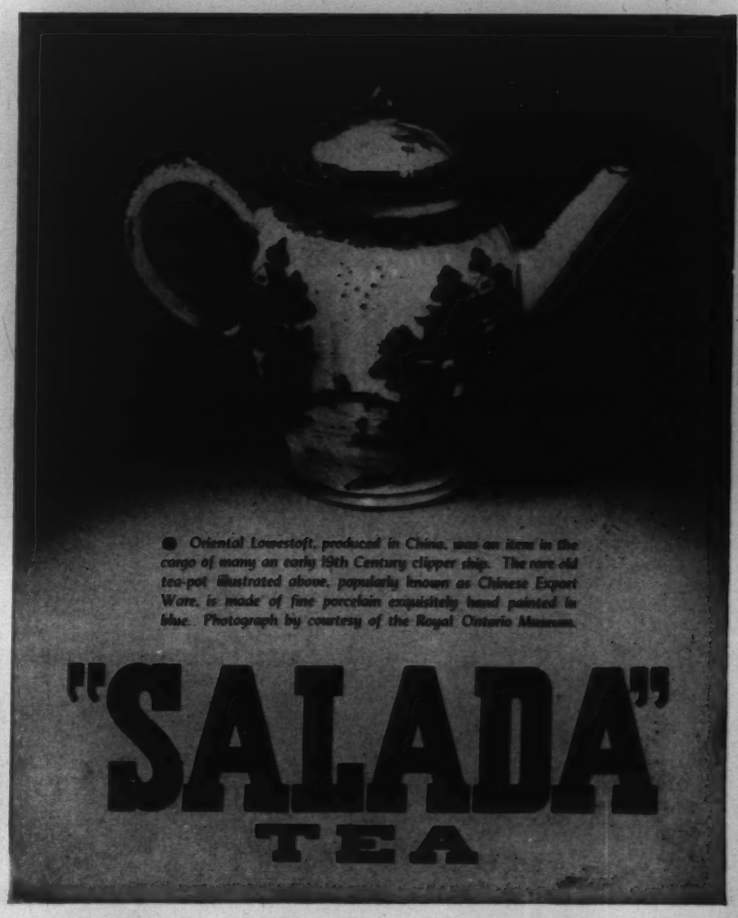
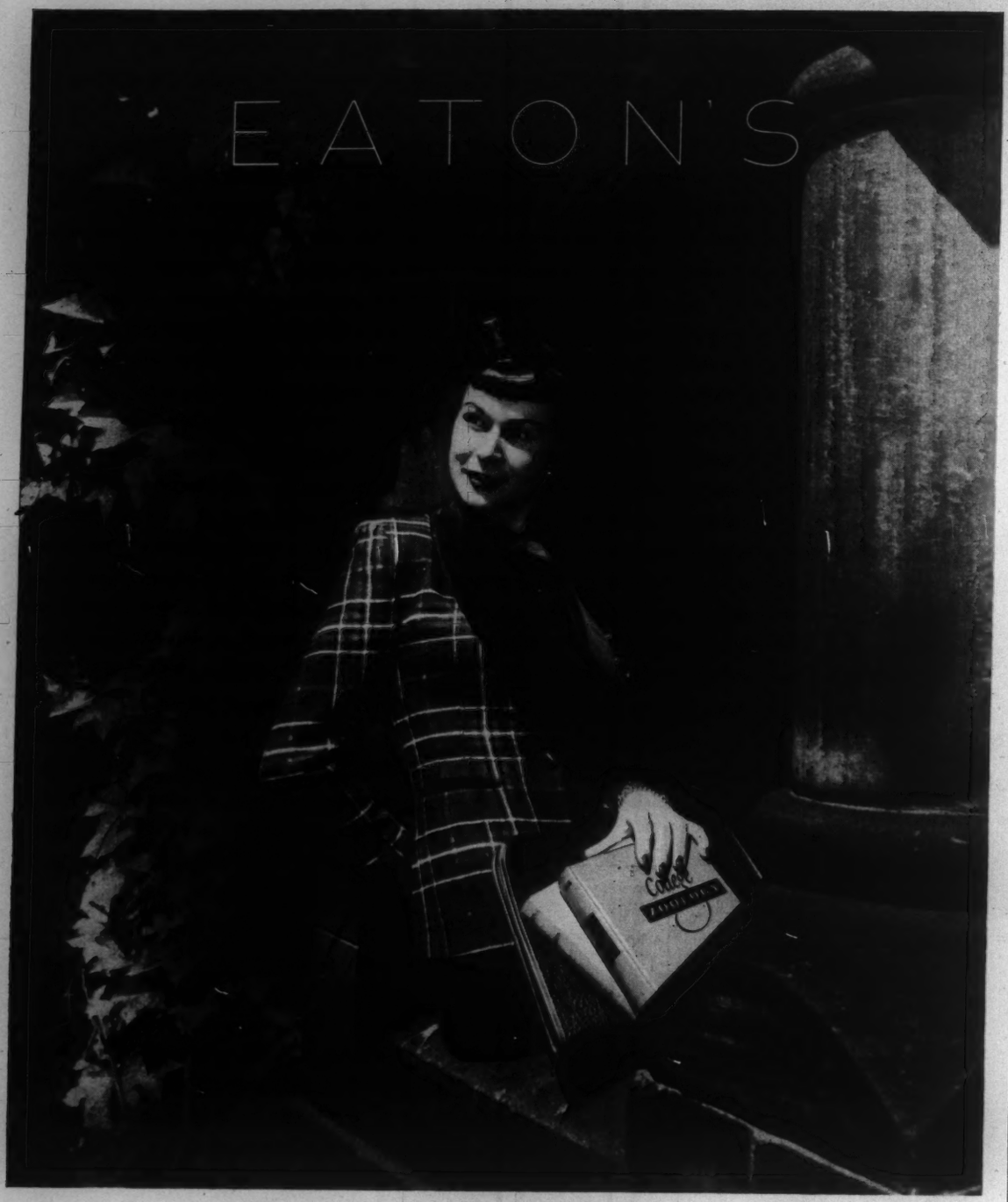

Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA



This Fall, a borrower be...

Borrow from Dad the idea of a "smoking jacket"... from Scotland, borrow the idea of plaid. Combine for emphasis with dark, rich velveteen. As pictured, borrowed from the Fall-wise profusion in

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Distaff:

WEATHER-WISE

IF YOU DISLIKE the brand of weather you're getting lately, don't blame the weatherman. Your forecaster may be a woman. Young and pretty, too. Twenty-two-year-old **Gloria Ellenton** of London, Ont., is forecasting at Malton (near Toronto). Her husband, Harold Ellenton, is a permanent member of Malton's weather staff. Gloria is helping out during the holidays. Out in Alberta **Lillian Dunn** keeps track of weather for her home town, Edmonton.

Moncton, NB, has had two women forecasters, but lost them both via marriage. One of them, **Mrs. C. H. Sutherland,** was Canada's only wartime woman forecaster. Her husband is on the weather bureau staff at Gander, Newfoundland. The other resigned recently to get married. She's **Armelda Ann McCulloch** of Vancouver, UBC science graduate.

■ It's a long road from the Shetland Islands to Regina, but **Margaret Millar** made it: Margaret is a Glasgow-trained physiotherapist. After World War II she set up a rehabilitation clinic in the Shetlands for people suffering from arthritis and rheumatism. It clicked along smoothly, too smoothly for Margaret who likes action. Result: a few weeks ago she arrived to work with the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society in Regina. She'll start a clinic there, then move on and repeat the process in another part of Saskatchewan.

■ When September turns up on the calendar **Kathleen Jackson** will say goodbye to Ottawa, cross the border to begin graduate studies at University of Chicago. She has been active in Vancouver social service work; executive director of Edmonton's Family Welfare Bureau; for the past five years secretary of Canadian Welfare Council's family division and crime delinquency division.

■ Nine members of Canadian Women's Press Club are going to tour England late in September. They are going to see for themselves what is being done to solve the Great Britain-Canada dollar-sterling problem. It's first time a group of women journalists has been selected for such a tour. They will be guests of the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board of Canada and the Dollar Exports Board of the United Kingdom. Invitations were issued by James S. Duncan of Toronto, Chairman of the Canadian Board.

The group will spend three weeks visiting key UK consumer industries, will be headed by **Byrne Hope Sanders,** editor of *Chatelaine* and only woman member of the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board. Others are:

Reeta W. Meyers of Vancouver, president of CWPC; **Margaret Aitken,** *The Telegram,* Toronto; **Kay Rex,** Ottawa Bureau of the Canadian Press; **Joan Marshall,** CBC; **Maud Kerr,** *Family Herald and Weekly Star,* Montreal; **Pat Wallace,** *The Vancouver Daily Province;* **Pearl L'Ami,** *Winnipeg Free Press;* **Armande Marc,** *La Patrie,* Montreal.

Fashions:

YOUR SIZE, PLEASE

SET the scene in any dress shop. There they are . . . racks and racks of dresses —even whole departments—marked 9 to 19; 10 to 20; 30 to 48; and half sizes.

"I'm a grandmother but I still take size 11," gloats a slender woman of fortyish-and-a-bit. Her smugness infuriates her friends. Size 11 seems the *n*th degree of the ultimate.

It's too bad that age and styling can't always come together. The slim grandmother may take size 11 and the stouter just-in-her-twenties girl may take a 36. Age has nothing to do with sizes. But styling has.

Manufacturing houses think of sizes 9 to 19 as Junior—with all that "Junior" implies in young ideas. A few years ago Juniors went in heavily for dirndl skirts. Junior firms turned out thousands of them and penalized the slim, white-haired grandmother for her youthful figure. So don't envy her too much. She's a victim of her dress-size just as much as a 44 to 48.

Then there's the Misses' 10 to 20 sizes. What differentiates them from sizes 9 to 19? The latter are a little shorter in the waist, a little less full in the bust, with a bit more hip width.

But if you don't fit either of these size ranges, there's nothing else for it but to Become A Woman—whether you're early twenties or late sixties. And there's no stigma attached. It doesn't mean you're going out of circulation, masculine that is. It just means that you're taller and with a longer waistline.

Dress manufacturers know that sizes 30 to 38 are still suave and charming and sophisticated. They make their dresses with just as much allure as do the Misses' houses. Frills and furbelows are still your dish.

Juno Size

If you are a tall "good figured" woman, you probably have heard that you should wear conservative colors, straight lines. Most of the manufacturing firms that make sizes from 38 up seem to feel that way, too. But some fashion designers say, No. The Junoesque size should wear lively colors, accent her conservative styling with unusual jewellery. In other words, she should play up her figure. Especially if she has learned to carry herself well.

The half sizes are the in-between sizes. For some reason women are reluctant to admit they are half sizers. It isn't a crime and the dress houses make just as smart styles for them as for any other size group. Half sizes simply mean that the wearers are too short-waisted for straight sizes and probably have a larger hip in proportion to their shoulder width. In relationship to the straight sizes, 12½ to 24½ correspond to 30 to 38; 26½ to 32½, to 40 to 48.

Half size wearers are usually short. And they include some 80 per cent of women. U.S. fashion authorities give that as the percentage of American women who are 5' 5" or under.

Some bright lad in the manufacturing business thought that over. Thought it over a lot. And came up with the idea of making half size dresses slanted to that 80 per cent group. BUT NOT TELLING THEM. A number of houses have built a big reputation on just that policy. They advertise their dresses as "diminutive" sizes or "for the 5' 5" and under." It turns the half size departments green with envy. As one head buyer said sadly, "We missed the boat that time."

Quarters

There's even one Toronto house that specializes in quarter sizes. That's when you have very narrow shoulders and fairly large hips. Eaton's of Toronto carry this line, as a quarter size. Others carry it but don't mention the fact. They probably think there's confusion enough.

Of course, houses vary in their sizes. Some are generous in cut, others skimpy. You can't eliminate all the hazards, even if you know your size.

And remember, your size isn't your age; it's your size.

Brain-Teaser:

Slightly Fishy

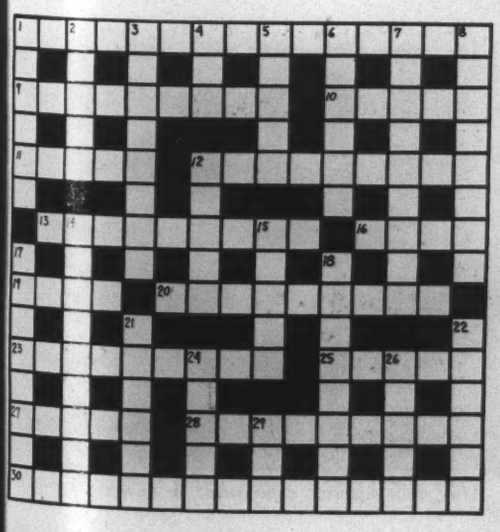
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. This Manitoba swimmer smoked before eating. (8, 7)
9. In the last duet I got all mixed up. (9)
10. C.B.C.'s Howard sounds like a live wire. (5)
11. We're growing it 8. (5)
12. Moby Dick is a big one. (4, 5)
13. See 17.
16. Leaf insect? (4)
19. To go back to him. (4)
20. Will the old customs pass away with it? (4, 5)
23. Should be keen on steaks. (5-4)
25. Jack fish? (5)
27. As 21 might say, of a model. (5)
28. Crabs done to a turn, perhaps. (9)
30. Things to be done to the outside. (8, 7)

DOWN

1. British composer compleat with namesake. (6)
2. Celebrated ode to a heartless nut. (5)
3. The principal's income? (8)
4. Soundless rending. (3)
5. Blasts from a tug and steamship. (5)
6. The insect eats and is eaten, a plague upon it! (6)
7. Let me return to the little brother I led into trouble. (9)
8. See 11. (5, 3)
12. There's no one, in the state of Carolina, than Dinah. (5)
14. Men turn it into a body builder. (9)
15. Levee, elevated in France. (5)
17 and 13. How the credulous swallow a 12 across. (4, 4, 3, 6)
18. Snub given at the barber's? (5-3)
21. F.D.R. was a new one, perhaps. (6)
22. It takes fits, spasmodically. (6)
24. There's little spirit to this production. (5)
26. There's nothing left when I get on the radio! (5)
29. Salted, and always in season. (3)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Artificially
8. Estreats
9. Mettle
10. See 7
11. Angelic
12. Sneak
14. Passage
16. Women
17. Passion
19. Kipps
22. Pontiff
24. Beakers
26. Red Sea
27. War bonds
28. Jack-in-the-box

DOWN

1. Abstain
2. Turncoats
3. Piacre
4. Cost
5. Armenian
6. Lithe
7 and 10. Flying saucers
13. Won
14. Pea
15. Stinkbomb
16. Wolf pack
18. Adored
20. Paradox
21. Hearth
23. Tosca
25. Swan

(120)

Your Scheme

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27

tassels make the little hat rate a second and third glance.

For frou frou:

■ Spike gray, 1950's color favorite, with a citrus-colored scarf . . . a clan plaid tie and cummerbund . . . a monotone gray satin square that looks like a steel engraving.

■ Learn to wear a stole with an air: Lace, net, tulle ones for evening, or combine a black lace stole with coral bead, gold nugget, crystal, rhinestone or jet jewellery . . . Long fur stoles are handsome with suits or, if you're a tartan enthusiast, a long fringed stole in clan plaid wool is your dish.

■ Look for Spanish influence in carved jet jewellery . . . a black net stole edged with ball fringe . . . a triangular velvet cape bordered with gold bullion fringe . . . colored pearls named for the Riviera resorts that inspired them.

■ If you're young don't overlook the change-about possibilities of this season's jumper dress. Wear it with a blouse in daytime, without for datetime. Especially appealing in velveteen or corduroy.

■ "Way to wear your hat this season, no matter what else you may read, is the way it suits *you*," says Sally Victor, well-known hat designer. "Stand in front of a mirror, pose your head different ways and you'll see which is the best and most becoming way."

■ Bra or dress-top? Rose Marx puts the two together, and the result is what appears to be the perfectly fitted shoulderless top of an evening dress. For fall she's doing them in velvet to be worn with separate skirt. Rose Marx, by the way, is a Canadian girl.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Killing of a Prairie Myth

Government Trading Kept Farmers' Returns Low Now Grain Exchange Seems Less of an Ogre

by John L. McDougall

WITH all the risks and disappointments of farming, it's small wonder that courage is one of the prime requisites of the prairie farmer. But even with courage, it is easier for him to face his troubles if he has a convenient scapegoat.

That place is filled by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Over the years a regional mythology has accumulated concerning it. In the myth it is the centre of all malevolence—peopled by hard-faced speculators who exploit the producer.

Nobody can really put his heart into cursing the weather for that is recognized as the result of great uncontrollable natural forces; but all the emotional tensions which accumulate as the crop is making can be discharged upon the Grain Exchange—and they are.

That is why it is a perfect myth. It floats free from any connection with earth-bound fact.

The Grain Exchange is in fact, a voluntary association which maintains a meeting place for all those interested in grain. Because it is a focal point, no one who has anything to do with the marketing, or the movement, or the consumption of grain dare attempt to by-pass it.

The two great railways hold memberships; the lake carriers are represented by vessel brokers; the chartered banks which loan funds against the grain, the insurance companies which cover it against the marine perils of the trans-lake movement, the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association which makes it so much easier to accumulate full cargo lots; all are there.

Even the farmer-owned and controlled groups find it an indispensable facility. Despite all that they have said against it, they all, without exception, hold memberships in it; and have done so since they began operations.

Membership in the Grain Exchange is so useful that the Canadian Wheat Board, which operates as an Agency of the Crown under a statute which gives powers of a truly terrifying breadth, finds it well worth while to hold nine memberships.

This is no new situation. It has existed for at least 40 years; the Grain Exchange as an indispensable facility for the movement of grain, and the myth of the Exchange as a terrifying ogre might have continued side by side for a long time to come if the events of the last seven years had not compelled farmers to match their myth against reality.

In September, 1943, the Dominion Cabinet, using its powers under the War Measures Act, stopped all trading in wheat upon the Grain Exchange. It had set up a system of price controls two years earlier which had tacitly assumed that wheat would always sell at depression levels. It felt compelled to step in when Number one Northern reached $1.25 and stop trading in order to ease the pressure on its overall price control.

Government Agent

From that point on, the Wheat Board, which had begun as a marketing agency for farmers, became an agent of Government policy and, incidentally, a device for reducing the net return to farmers from sales to consumers in Canada. Sales to the domestic market were made at $1.25 per bushel until February 17, 1947; at $1.55 to July 31, 1948; and at $2.00 to July 31, 1949.

This was continuously below the free export price which had been $1.55 for practically the whole of the crop year ending July 31, 1946 and which had averaged $2.43 in 1946-47; $2.88 in 1947-48; and $2.23 in 1948-49. In short, the net effect so far as the prairie farmer was concerned, was a bare-faced exploitation for the benefit of urban consumers. He was denied the opportunity to sell to any interest other than the Wheat Board.

That body, by direction of the Government, kept domestic prices far below the export values at which it was making sales to willing purchasers. At times, domestic sales were returning the farmer less than half the current value of his wheat. In total, domestic consumers benefited to the extent of about $190,000,000 at the expense of the farmer up to July 31, 1949.

Nor did the famous British Wheat Agreement turn out any better for the farmer. It was put forward as giving him stability and fair prices, but in fact it whipsawed him in two ways. First of all, it proved to be a gross underestimate of the real value of wheat. Periodically, throughout the last four years, Britain has bought wheat elsewhere—notably in the Argentine—at prices even higher than the Canadian Wheat Board was getting from other export purchasers; Canadian wheat went up to $3.45 per bushel to other purchasers when the British were taking wheat of the same quality at $1.55.

Secondly, this contract came into effect just before the upsurge of the postwar inflationary boom. Since it was made, the general wholesale price index has risen by about 45 per cent and farm family living costs in western Canada have followed close behind.

Third Lesson

With these sharp lessons behind him, the prairie farmer seems to be in line for a third. An international wheat agreement has been entered into, ostensibly to serve the wheat-producing interest.

Examination of that agreement discloses, however, that it is merely a cumbersome way of doing less effectively what the free market could do more speedily and safely. For the crop year 1950-51 a range of $1.40-$1.80 U.S. is set. Now if the price remains within those limits, the agreement does nothing for the wheat grower, except compel the Canadian Wheat Board to decide the prices at which it will sell, having regard to the prices of other wheats on markets in other countries—a fairly ticklish business. If the price rises to the upper limit then it is clearly working against the farmer by preventing the price from rising to the point justified by existing conditions. If the price falls to the lower limit, the Wheat Board is still left in a tight spot because the importing countries are not bound to do anything about it until the end of the crop year. In any case, each exporting country accepts the obligation to carry over into the new crop year stocks big enough to supply its guaranteed amount annually. The importing country which wants to throw its weight about has everything set up to make such a course effective.

All indications are that the British Government is now playing a waiting game in the hope that some one among the exporting countries will break below the going price in order to get in first with the British market.

The next move in the same play is the opening of the exchanges in London and Liverpool. This has already been recommended by a British parliamentary committee with a Labor party majority. When those exchanges have been opened and the prices on them have been depressed, because they are dominated by consuming interests, they will afford the perfect stick with which to beat the weaker exporting countries. With the Argentine and the Balkans outside the Agreement, Britain will always have an ace in the hole with which to make its play effective.

As this situation develops the myth of the Grain Exchange as an ogre standing between the farmer and the realization of full economic justice is bound to be smashed. The Canadian farmer will be compelled to face the fact that an open market in Canada is his only protection against exploitation by domestic consumers, against the inevitable and insistent pressure of European consumers for lower and still lower prices, and, above all, against the utterly destructive results upon them from the bungling horse-trading and the rising ill-feeling when two powerful governments lock horns and then refuse to break off lest they lose face.

It is perhaps too much to hope that farmers will eventually give the Exchange that intelligent support which it has earned by its service to them; but after the present experience is over, they will at least be wary when some new economic Messiah promises to solve all their ills by abolishing it. They have had a prolonged experience of that treatment—and it hurts.

JOHN L. McDOUGALL *is a Professor of Economics at Queen's University.*

PRAIRIE WHEAT: *After the postwar experience, is a myth dying out?*

BUSINESS ANGLE

The Big Black Cloud

by P.M. Richards

FRIGHTFUL, almost incredible, though it is, we suddenly find ourselves back in an atmosphere of large-scale war, enlisting troops for overseas service and planning big production of aircraft, tanks and guns. From a distant cloud, the possibility of World War III has overnight become a monstrous black cloud darkening the whole sky.

This condition of acute crisis has been created by the continuous and rapid deterioration of the United Nations' military position in Korea. There we have seen units of United States troops, hastily thrown into the field to help check an invasion of democratic South Korea by Communist forces from the North, repeatedly compelled to give ground, and U.S. reinforcements, substantial but still insufficient for the task, meeting with the same experience.

It is evident that the enemy's assault was thoroughly planned and prepared for, and that his troops and weapons and generalship are of high quality, also that despite the efficiency and dispatch of General MacArthur and his staff in Japan, the West's answer to North Korean aggression has so far been miserably inadequate. For that fact all the Western nations, including Canada, must of course share the responsibility.

Apparently what has happened in Korea could happen in Europe and elsewhere. That is the electric fact today confronting the Western world. Europe itself is very conscious of it. The Western countries there are now asking if the Korean pattern may be repeated in Europe.

To a Europe still occupied with clearing away the rubble of the last war, the possibility of more bombings, and this time with A-bombs, is naturally terrifying. The promise of eventual liberation is definitely not good enough. Many anti-Communist Europeans would rather accept Communism than more bombings. And they are not sure about the eventual liberation; they know that at present Russia's war power greatly exceeds the West's.

We Must Act

These facts, psychological and material, now compel the dilatory West to act—with vigor. North America being the chief source of Western power, it is primarily up to the United States and Canada. We cannot afford to wait longer; we have already delayed dangerously long. Henceforth, wherever the choice is between guns and butter, we must choose guns. For if we don't, there is more than a possibility that, before long, we shall not be free to choose anything.

Canada is now going back into munitions-making on a fairly considerable scale. Part of the product will be for our own protection, but more will be for the use of the United States and others. As much productive capacity as required will be diverted to this purpose, without much regard for the civilian shortages which may result. There will be emphasis on speed.

The first effects of this new busy-ness will seem pleasant enough. There will be plenty of orders for industry; there will be work and wages for all who want them and are capable of serving. The prospect of serious unemployment, which loomed up last winter as the result of the contraction of buying from us by countries short of dollars, and which has since been pushed to the background by our increased sales to the United States, will seem to disappear permanently. In fact unemployment will quickly be replaced by a condition of labor scarcity, perhaps becoming acute.

Headaches

And, as in the last war, there will be other headaches. There will be shortages of materials as well as of labor; prices will tend to rise sharply, and so will taxes, and though price and wage controls will be re-instituted quickly, these will tend to create strains and stresses in the economy the longer they are persisted in, which ultimately express themselves in mangement-labor disputes, bankruptcies and similar unpleasantnesses. The truth is, of course, that the productive and financial system, under capitalism, is too delicate an instrument to be put into a strait-jacket without injury. But that cannot be helped; controls are inevitable in this kind of national emergency.

This isn't, as yet, World War III. But it could develop into it, and we have to prepare. That's the situation we have to meet. Today we are still over-wrought and worn from the demands of the last war and postwar. Now fresh burdens are to be placed on us. We don't know yet how big they will be, but we can be pretty sure that if we do our respective tasks well, putting the common good before our individual own, we shall come through successfully, as we have before.

—J. Steele

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IRON FIREMAN

AUTOMATIC HEATING WITH GAS, OIL, COAL

He's Nature's Assistant

He Battles for Fisheries Conservation, Has Proved His Plan Will Work

by R. N. Beattie

CARL KOLBE is a fisherman and a fighter. The thrust of his jaw, the light in his eyes, and the ring in his voice all spell pugnacity and purpose. His battle is for the conservation and restoration of Canada's inland, freshwater fisheries.

Down at Port Dover on Lake Erie, Carl Kolbe heads the largest fishing and processing outfit working inland waters anywhere. The Kolbe fleet of big diesel tug boats, the huge processing plant with its up-to-date ice-making, quick freezing, packaging and handling machinery, and the Kolbe marketing organization fill pay envelopes for a hundred men and women. Besides, many an independent fisherman docks his own boat at the Kolbe wharf to sell his catch.

So Carl and his brothers in the family firm have a big stake in Lake Erie's fishery. But so has every skipper on the lake. Kolbe's boats and equipment represent the family's savings accumulated through plying the trade for over eighty years.

Not Pikers

"Let's stop being pikers," says Carl. He claims the idea that conservation should be left to scientists and governments should be discarded. The fishermen themselves must tackle their basic problems: how to market fish, and how to restore productivity of their fishing grounds.

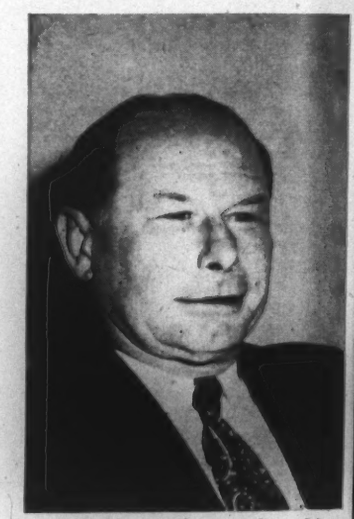
But there is no use in solving the marketing problem if fish populations keep on declining. This is what Carl Kolbe loves to talk about. A couple of years ago he wrote a book about it and published it himself.

His main thesis is that men can only manage a fishery scientifically if they copy nature's technique of food chain balance. An un-fished or virgin lake is usually heavily populated with fish of several kinds in all their sizes. Over centuries, natural selection has produced predator types capable of maintaining a balanced population of such group feeding characteristics as to fully utilize the food resources of the lake. Excessive fishing of the large carnivorous species can seriously disturb the population balance. They are nature's balancing agency.

Suppose a lake contains a large number of carnivorous pike which will each gobble hundreds of small fish in a season. Catch all the pike and the small fish population will increase rapidly. But the small fish eat too. They feed on fish fry, minnows, and other tiny water creatures which feed upon the basic animal plankton. Carry the removal of the big pike far enough and there may be so many small fish that survival of fry, minnows and other plankton-feeding life is inadequate. Thus the food chain is broken or interrupted, less food is developed and a lesser population of sizable fish can be maintained.

It takes several years for small fish to grow large enough to become small-fish consumers. So an over-balancing small fish population may mean three or four years passing without a useful number of fry growing up into fish large enough to be safe from the fry and minnow eaters. Carl Kolbe believes, on the basis of data collected by his fishermen, that virtually no fry of consequence have survived in Lake Erie since 1944, or in Lake Huron since 1943, the date of the great smelt die-off.

If one could make sure the lake contained enough big carnivores to keep the small fish in bounds, one would have found a good way to assure good crops of ciscoes and whitefish. Nobody—not even Carl Kolbe—has figured out a hopeful way to provide the right number of large carnivores. But something can be done to protect the whitefish, for example, during their first, crucial year.



—Simcoe Reformer

CARL KOLBE

Near Port Dover is tiny Silver Lake. Carl wants to use it as a whitefish sanctuary. It will have to be drained and then stocked with whitefish fry which may then grow up into a size large enough to be safe in Lake Erie. The Kolbes last year, with splendid cooperation by Dr. Harkness, proved their plan's feasibility by successfully raising thousands of yellow pickerel. Carl claims that about ten such sanctuaries would guarantee an adequate survival of whitefish for Lake Erie fishermen. Such a scheme seems a feasible and possible temporary aid in management.

But really good fishery management awaits industry education along biological lines. A capable leadership development is necessary to promote common legislation in several governments controlling Lake Erie's regulations. Carl Kolbe is a practical biological student whose enthusiasm is contagious in inspiring faith in the future of Ontario's great water resources as to both sport and commercial fishing.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

—CP

PRODUCTION SIDE: *(L to R) S. D. Pierce, Frederick Winant, Hubert E. Howard, H. J. Carmichael drew blueprint for Canada-U.S. industrial mobilization.*

THE ECONOMY

THIS week Canadian industry was trying to adjust to back-to-war-production conditions. Though the size of the Canadian munitions program would clearly depend, in some part, on how seriously Canadians themselves regarded the world Communist threat and their role in meeting it, it was already apparent that United States orders for aircraft, guns and other military supplies would be large enough to tax Canada's productive capacity. As a result of the stiffer-than-expected Korean campaign and the urgency of defence needs in Europe, the United States has now embarked on a $10 billion rearmament program, and it appears that as much as $1 billion of this may be spent in Canada.

The impact would perhaps be felt most quickly here in the field of labor supply, in which, despite some recent unemployment, there is now no substantial reserve. Though Ottawa intimated that re-institution of wage, price and material controls was not in early prospect, many businessmen believed that action might come soon, in view of the rising commodity price trend and the strong upward price pressure—*i.e.*, this week automobile tire and tubes moved up for the second time within 15 days. Controls, when instituted, would be related to those in effect in the United States; it was apparent that this time the economies of the two countries would be closely coordinated from the outset for speed and efficiency in results.

Defence

PRODUCTION PLANS

THE groundwork laid in World War II had not been destroyed. The uneasy peace during the last five years had prompted defence planners to keep the pattern for industrial mobilization in good repair.

Only a few hours after the Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee met to discuss Canadian and U.S. defence production plans, the U.S. had made known its intention to order a "huge quantity" of 3.5-inch naval guns from Canada. According to Hubert E. Howard, Chairman of the U.S. Munitions Board, the Americans were also planning to purchase millions of dollars worth of airplanes and parts from Canada. Canadian industry was in a better position to meet defence demands than it was in 1939; factories built and skills acquired in World War II were still available if and when they were needed on a World War II scale.

Altogether, it was estimated Canada would get $1 billion worth of U.S. defence orders annually when plans are in full operation. At the same time, Canada would probably be spending those U.S. dollars about as fast as she earned them.

As far as balance of payments was concerned, the Hyde Park principle of World War II was being applied again. Shortage of U.S. dollars was not going to impair defence production—either between the U.S. and Canada or between the U.S. and any of the Atlantic Pact nations.

FREEDOM'S PRICE

AS MORE data on defence plans, and the cost of them, became known to Canadians, three big questions began looking for answers: 1) Does this mean serious shortages of men and materials for non-war production? 2) What about prices? 3) How are we going to pay for all this?

There would be a special session of Parliament in the fall when definite answers could be expected. The answers would be determined by developments on the international scene: if developments in Korea—or perhaps by that time, elsewhere—created a national emergency, then revival of controls on the World War II scale could reasonably be expected. The Government was going to seek authority to put controls on material used in the manufacture of war equipment wheth-

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Securities will not be purchased unless approved for investment by the Board of Directors and in order to be so approved they must be traded in on recognized markets. Not more than 5% of its assets shall be invested in the securities of any one corporate issuer except that it may so invest up to 10% of its assets in securities of corporate issuers which have paid dividends without interruption during the preceding three (3) years. It is also the present policy of the Directors that not less than 60% of its assets will be invested in dividend paying securities.

The Fund is prohibited by its Charter from borrowing for the purpose of making investments.

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er the situation got any worse or not. This suggested that shortages of many industrial materials could be expected, and that this would follow through into shortages of some civilian supplies.

The price trend was again on the upswing even before the war in Korea; in its *Monthly Review* the Bank of Nova Scotia reported the downward drift in the basic commodity markets was reversed about the middle of 1949. The effect of accelerated defence expenditures on prices would be felt in addition to this. The Dow-Jones index of futures prices of sensitive commodities increased by nearly 22 per cent. Additional price pressure could be expected from wages: the CCL had already indicated (SN, Aug. 15) its intention to keep wages in line with prices.

In terms of cold cash, the price of freedom was going to come high. The Canadian defence budget—which at $425 million was one-third of the entire budget for this year—was certain to increase next year; some sources estimated it would double then. It wouldn't take 20 questions to find out who would provide the money for the increase in defence costs.

Transportation:

DIESEL BEGINNING

WHILE Canadian railway executives soberly watched the approach of the strike deadline set for August 22, they took time last week to attend the opening of the big new plant of General Motors Diesel Ltd., at London, Ont.

Built in well under a year, and a model of modern operating efficiency, the plant will normally produce one diesel locomotive per day and make possible the complete "dieselization" of Canadian railways within 10 years. Important savings in fuel and maintenance costs will result; a diesel engine, using fuel oil, gets about 36 per cent of the power out of a pound of fuel, against about 20 per cent for an ordinary automobile engine and from six to eight per cent for the usual steam locomotive.

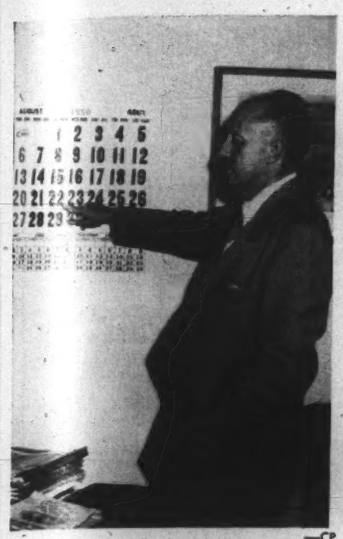
After the formal opening of the new plant on Friday by C. E. Wilson, President of the parent General Motors Corporation, the management held "open house" on Saturday for the people of London and vicinity.

Labor:

RAIL STRIKE

EVEN after the "final offer" of the railways, made in person by CNR President Donald Gordon and CPR Vice President N. R. Crump, had been rejected by the unions, there were still hopes for a settlement before the August 22 deadline. The 15 international brotherhoods were seeking a pay increase of seven cents an hour and a reduction of the work week from 48 to 40 hours. The two Canadian unions, both CCL affiliates, wanted a ten cents an hour increase and the 40-hour week.

Railways' final offer was either 1) a 44-hour basic work week with an increase in wages sufficient to maintain take-home pay, or 2) an 8½ cents an hour increase for all employees. This would be graduated to provide for a



—CP

STRIKE CHIEF: *Fifteen international brotherhoods, two Canadian unions have Frank Hall as top negotiator.*

maximum hourly or monthly increase, and payment of lesser amounts when it was necessary to avoid raising occupational rates "still further" above those paid in outside industry for similar work. The railways recognized a "moral obligation" to introduce the 40-hour week, but argued it couldn't be done yet.

Hope for a strikeless settlement sprang from two sources: a union suggestion that the railways' wage offer plus a definite commitment on the 40-hour week might meet their demands; 2) the belief that Government intervention — prompted probably by defence needs—would avert a strike as it had in 1948.

Nevertheless, preparation for the strike got underway in earnest at the beginning of the week. In making the final offer, CNR President Gordon had warned that "no good purpose would be served in taking it (the final offer) as another bargaining point."

U.K. BUSINESS

Defence:

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

IN answering a U.S. request for specific information on their defence plans, the British left no doubt that the results of the proposed £320 million increase in their defence budget would, to a large extent, be determined by the extra arms aid the U.S. was prepared to give. Even before the aggression in Korea, the U.K. was spending £780 million a year on defence. The new program would raise the annual bill to £1,100 million.

The British arms program would follow the mutual aid principle: the U.K. would pass on to "other North Atlantic Treaty countries, free of charge, British equipment under agreed plans for balanced collective defence."

Industry was in a good position to turn out the needed material. A survey of British war production capacity showed: 1) 2,500 factories which could switch to arms production almost immediately; 2) twenty ordnance factories already in full production, with an additional 20 ready to go into operation at a moment's notice; 3) a reservoir of one million skilled munitions workers trained in World War II. In addition, a program was organized to give them refresher courses in their trades; 4) although there was very little unemployed labor which could be directed to war production, there were 800,000 more people employed in munitions manufacture than there were in 1930.

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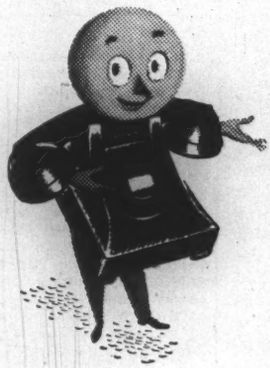

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Its endless convenience. Its life-saving speed in time of need. The steadily growing number of people it brings within your reach . . . All these things contribute to the sum-total of telephone value.

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NOT ALL policyholders realize the importance of making sure that questions in the application form material to the risk are answered correctly. If they are not, the insured may be unable to collect in case of a claim. If the policy is one of fire insurance, they should see to it that their interest in the property insured is correctly stated both in the application and the policy itself.

In a Quebec case, the insured, in his application for a fire policy, declared that he was not the owner of the property but did not specify his interest which was that of lessee. The contract under which he held the property stated on its face that it was not a sale or promise of sale. In the policy itself he was declared to be the owner of the property.

Refused Payment

On a loss taking place, the insurer, a mutual company, refused to pay, and the insured brought an action to recover the face of the policy. The action was dismissed by the Quebec Superior Court (District of St. Francis) which held that the reference in the policy to the application only applied to the description of the property; that the contract between the parties was the policy of insurance itself; that it contained a false declaration of a fact material to the risk; and that consequently the policy was a nullity.

It was further held that, though certain directors of the insurance company were aware of the actual facts, this was not material to the issue; the insured alleged he was owner; his policy stated he was owner; but the evidence showed he was not owner but lessee. This was sufficient to void the policy. (1947 ILR 204.)

In an Ontario case, action was taken on a fire insurance policy for loss on a quantity of tobacco stored in claimant's barn. Barn and contents were totally destroyed by fire. The insurance company alleged that the claimant fraudulently misrepresented the type of fuel and equipment used in the processing of the tobacco in the kilns in his written application for insurance.

In its defence the insurance company relied on statutory conditions in the policy dealing with misrepresentation, material change, and fraud. The claimant admitted untrue description of fuel and equipment in the written application, but alleged that the insurance company had knowledge of the true nature of the equipment through its agent and was bound by that knowledge.

In dismissing the action with costs, the court held it was established on the evidence that the claimant had misrepresented the nature of the fuel and equipment used for processing tobacco and that the contract was invalid because of the false description of the risk in the written application; and that it was further established by the terms of the contract between the insurance company and its agent that knowledge of the agent was not notice to the company. An appeal by the claimaint to the Ontario Court of Appeal was dismissed with costs. (1948 2 DLR 663.)

In some cases the question arises as to whether certain misrepresentations or concealments are material to the contract or not. In one case it was held that a policy of insurance will not be voided for inaccuracies in the answers in the application unless, had the questions been answered accurately, they would have influenced a reasonable insurer to refuse the insurance or stipulate for a higher premium.—*George Gilbert*

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for details and prospectus.
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President & Managing Director.
July 18, 1950.

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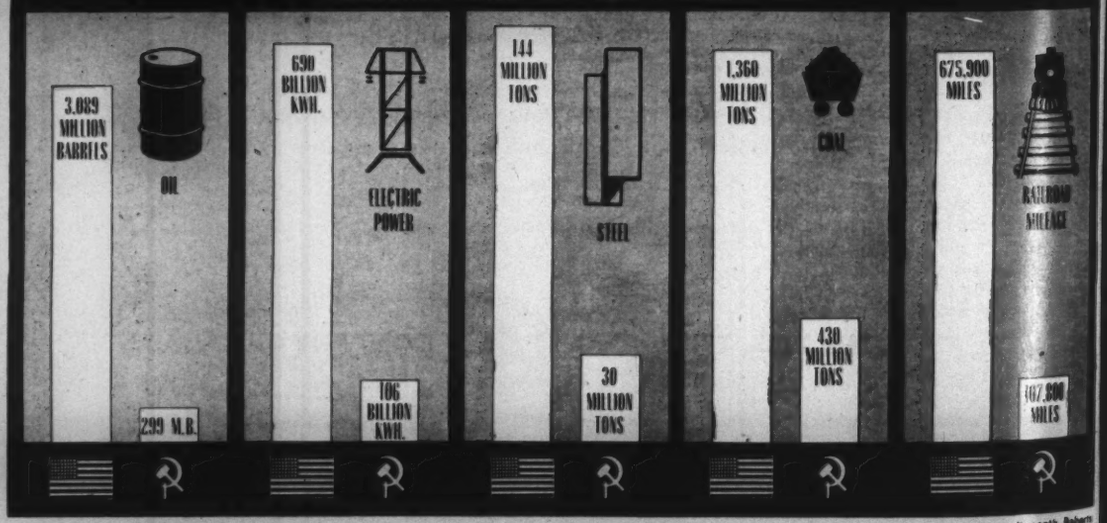
PRODUCTION POWER: U.S. BLOC & RUSSIAN BLOC

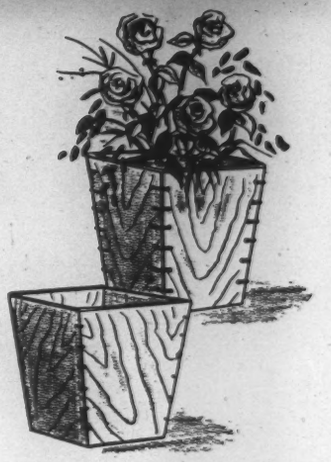


—Kenneth Roberts

Around the Home ...

OLD PICTURE FRAMES

TRANSFORMED INTO SHADOW BOXES— AND A SMALL SERVING TABLE.



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TOP - 6¼" WIDE
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IT IS OPTIONAL WHETHER A BOTTOM IS USED OR NOT.

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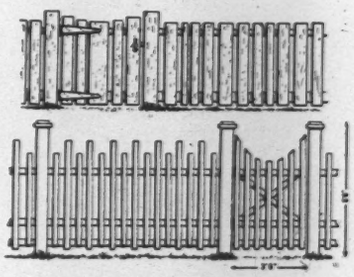

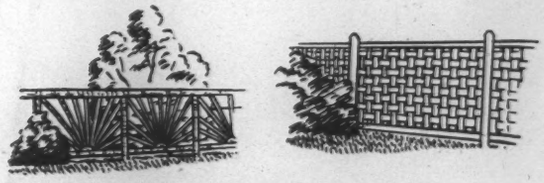

OTHER FENCE IDEAS

TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

WHEN cleaning out the attic, don't throw away that huge picture of Uncle Abner—well, not the frame anyway! I've seen old picture frames put to such uses as shadow boxes, coffee tables and serving trays. To make a shadow box, simply build a little depth with plywood, or insert shelves for small ornaments and tiny plants.

High fences are seldom now required—but low ones certainly can be friendly and attractive. My neighbour and I are building a new one between us.

Struggling with a poor lawn? You'll find a lawn spike like the one illustrated a valuable asset.

Noted recently how some friends had strikingly enhanced the beauty of their potted plants by enclosing the flower pots in attractive plywood containers, painted to harmonize with the room's colour scheme.

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For more information on these and other ideas—write Tom Gard, MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide Street Station, Toronto, for the illustrated booklet "AROUND THE HOME".

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